

Also, a bill (H. R. 844) to pension Martha A. Mason, widow of Charles Mason—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 845) to pension Synthia Ann Mason, widow of Austin Mason—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 846) for the relief of the estate of George H. Wells, late of Washington County, Ohio—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 847) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Nevitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 848) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 849) to correct the military record of William C. Keys—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 850) for the relief of John B. Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 851) for the relief of William H. Dotson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 852) to increase the pension of James Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 853) to increase the pension of Louisa Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 854) to increase the pension of John J. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 855) for the relief of Mary M. F. Flagler, widow of Daniel W. Flagler, late a brigadier-general, United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 856) for the relief of Mary McCarthy, mother of John E. McCarthy, Sixth Company, First Battalion New York Sharpshooters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 857) for the relief of James Chapman, late surgeon Eighth New York Cavalry, assistant surgeon Ninetieth New York Infantry, and surgeon One hundred and twenty-third New York Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 858) for the relief of Patrick Dougherty, late private, Company A, Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 859) for the relief of George J. Campbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 860) for the relief of William H. Wanamaker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Virginia (by request): A bill (H. R. 861) for the relief of R. T. Priddy, executor of John D. Priddy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROMWELL: Memorial of the American Seed Trade Association, in regard to free seed distribution by the Secretary of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorials of Hecker Post, No. 638, Grand Army of the Republic, of Cincinnati, Ohio; of the Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association, and of the One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, asking for the enactment of a service-pension law—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON: Petitions of the Ashtabula and Fairport, Ohio, life-saving stations, for a change in rate of wages of surfmen—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Petition of the Union League of New Bedford, Mass., urging that lynching be made a criminal offense—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Fall River (Mass.) Board of Trade, relative to an equitable treaty between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Evidence in support of the claim of Aries Butcher for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of the claim of Lewis Black for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Petition of the common council of the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCLELLAN: Resolutions adopted at the Thirtieth Annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held at Pittsburg, Pa., October 11 and 12, 1899; also of the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic on September 6 and 7, 1899, asking for further appropriations for the completion of the National Military Park at Gettysburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MAHON: Evidence in support of the claim of William H. McKinley for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTJEN: Petition of surfmen and citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., relating to surfmen of the United States Life-Saving Service station at that city—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: Resolutions of the Boston Associated Board

of Trade, for the repeal of the duties on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Norwood (Mass.) Board of Trade, praying for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Petition of citizens of Craven County, N. C., asking for an appropriation for the improvement of navigation of Swift Creek, Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Evidence in support of the claim of John W. Harris for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petitions of 82 citizens and the surfmen in the Life-Saving Service on the Great Lakes, asking for increase of pay in the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Grand Army of the Republic Association of Philadelphia, for an appropriation for the erection of monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of C. A. Calhoun and others, of Oklahoma Territory, for his relief—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of J. Edward Buckley, in relation to the American legation at Bogota, South America—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1899.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

Mr. MARION BUTLER, a Senator from the State of North Carolina; Mr. HORACE CHILTON, a Senator from the State of Texas, and Mr. GEORGE W. MCBRIDE, a Senator from the State of Oregon, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. FAIRBANKS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared below the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that DAVID B. HENDERSON, a Representative from the State of Iowa, has been elected Speaker; that ALEXANDER McDOWELL, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected Clerk, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also, that a committee of three had been appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of each of the two Houses had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, and Mr. CANNON of Illinois, Mr. PAYNE of New York, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee had been appointed such committee on the part of the House.

#### SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.

Mr. TURLEY. Mr. President, Mr. Bate, Senator-elect from the State of Tennessee, is present and ready to take the oath of office. His credentials are already on file, and I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator-elect will present himself and take the required oath of office.

Mr. Bate was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. TURLEY; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut and Mr. JONES of Arkansas, the committee appointed in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared at the bar, and

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut said: Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives and inform the President that a quorum of each of the two Houses had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make have performed that duty. The President replied that he would communicate at once with the two Houses in writing. He also expressed his satisfaction at the assembling of Congress and his hope that great good might result to the country from its deliberations.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m., Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared below the bar and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary read the message, as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice-President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 21st last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity, and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home, and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,004.35. Customs receipts were \$206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue \$273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,559.67.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal-revenue receipts were increased about \$100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the Treasury is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong position of the Treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, Revised Statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,389.91, and, as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking-fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The Treasury Department therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent loan of 1904, or the 4 per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was \$18,408,600. The premium paid by the Government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,835,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the Government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December, instant, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton,

corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history the National Banking Act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the National Banking Act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts," the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the Government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the Government are conducted upon a gold basis. We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the Government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon these seas invites the immediate action of the Congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the Government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own, but from necessity, the Departments of the Government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for those operations.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense



and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part can not fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The reestablishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and up-build our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our Navy, mean more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

The Industrial Commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject, and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer, are obnoxious not only to the common law but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison, in his Annual Message of December 3, 1889, says:

Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress on the 2d of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy, and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States district attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, and to recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the Federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce, such as the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association, have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his Annual Message of December 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says:

Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation, it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal legis-

lation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which, while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which can not be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

The State legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different States take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between evil and injurious combinations and those associations which are beneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different States arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regarding State lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of State laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several States is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained and that means may be found for the Congress within the limitations of its constitutional power so to supplement an effective code of State legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress, resulting in wise and judicious action.

A review of our relations with foreign States is presented with such recommendations as are deemed appropriate.

The long-pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an arbitral commission, on which the United States minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire.

Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States Senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

In my last Annual Message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian Government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, at Latimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, September 10, 1897. In view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the Government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the public peace, this Government, after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian Government, was constrained to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian Government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States, to which I referred in my last Annual Message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress, held at Brussels, to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this Government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this Government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the Senate, with a view to its advice and consent.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter, and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representative. On the establishment of the new Government our minister was directed to enter into relations therewith.

General Pando was elected President of Bolivia on October 23. Our representative has been instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the Government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to the non-Catholic and civil marriages of aliens within its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought,

as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern states.

A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian Legislature.

During the past summer two national ships of the United States have visited Brazilian ports on a friendly mission and been cordially received. The voyage of the *Wilmington* up the Amazon River gave rise to a passing misunderstanding, owing to confusion in obtaining permission to visit the interior and make surveys in the general interest of navigation, but the incident found a ready adjustment in harmony with the close relations of amity which this Government has always sedulously sought to cultivate with the commonwealths of the Western Continent.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper *The Panama Star and Herald* by the authorities of Colombia has been settled, after a controversy of several years, by an agreement assessing at \$30,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian Government, in three installments of \$10,000 each.

The good will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan Canal Commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama Canal and other projected routes across the Isthmus of Darien.

Toward the end of October an insurrectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian Republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive result and is still in progress.

Discussion of the questions raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restrictions on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

The neighboring island Republic of Santo Domingo has lately been the scene of revolution, following a long period of tranquillity. It began with the killing of President Heureaux in July last, and culminated in the relinquishment by the succeeding vice-president of the reins of government to the insurgents. The first act of the provisional government was the calling of a presidential and constituent election. Juan Isidro Jimenez, having been elected President, was inaugurated on the 14th of November. Relations have been entered into with the newly established Government.

The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, when apparently on the threshold of a complete federal organization by the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a national legislature, was disrupted in the last days of November, 1898, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras abandoned the joint compact, each resuming its former independent sovereignty. This was followed by the reception of Minister Merry by the Republics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Hunter in turn presented his credentials to the Government of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the diplomatic agencies of the United States in Central America for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaraguan envoy has been accredited to the United States.

An insurrectionary movement, under General Reyes, broke out at Bluefields in February last, and for a time exercised actual control in the Mosquito Territory. The *Detroit* was promptly sent thither for the protection of American interests. After a few weeks the Reyes government renounced the conflict, giving place to the restored supremacy of Nicaragua. During the interregnum certain public dues accruing under Nicaraguan law were collected from American merchants by the authorities for the time being in effective administrative control. Upon the titular government regaining power a second payment of these dues was demanded. Controversy arose touching the validity of the original payment of the debt to the *de facto* regent of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States minister and the foreign secretary of Nicaragua whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British consul pending an adjustment of the matter by direct agreement between the Governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controversy is still unsettled.

The contract of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan Government on the 10th of October, on the ground of nonfulfillment within the ten years' term stipulated in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action, alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This Government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship-canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and made its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, known as the Isthmian Canal Commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American Isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that Isthmus, with its probable cost, and other essential details.

This Commission, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N. (retired), entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama Canal, and in Darien from the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Atrato River, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work can not be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress. In my Message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

A pleasing incident in the relations of this Government with that of Chile occurred in the generous assistance given to the war ship *Newark* when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposition of Chile found expression. That country has acceded to the convention for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics, in which organization every independent State of the continent now shares.

The exchange of ratifications of a convention for the revival of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission and for the adjudication of claims heretofore presented but not determined during the life of the previous Commission has been delayed by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean Senate upon the amendments attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. This formality is soon to be accomplished.

In view of disturbances in the populous provinces of northern China, where are many of our citizens, and of the imminence of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the *Boston* and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that vast Empire have not been neglected during the past year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the Imperial Government is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the Empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future.

The extension of the area open to international foreign settlement at Shanghai and the opening of the ports at Nanking, Tsingtao (Kiao chao), and Ta-lien-wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my Message to Congress of December 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendation which had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to, the enlargements of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merited, but the Congress failed to take action.

I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

The death of President Faure in February last called forth those sincere expressions of sympathy which befit the relations of two Republics as closely allied by unbroken historic ties as are the United States and France.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts, and products of the United States at the World's Exposition to be held in Paris next year continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by Congress and to the friendly interest the French Government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress.

There has been allotted to the United States a considerable addition of space, which, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the Commissioner-General are ably directed toward a strictly representative display of all that most characteristically marks American achievement in the inventive arts, and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions.

In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce, the doctrine of evolution and the rule of the survival of the fittest must be as inexorable in their operation as they are positive



in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unrelaxed endeavor and constant advance in achievement. The present extraordinary impetus in every line of American exportation and the astounding increase in the volume and value of our share in the world's markets may not be attributed to accidental conditions.

The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our national character and find expression year by year in every branch of handicraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subdued to the artisan's will and made to yield the largest, most practical, and most beneficial return. The American exhibit at Paris should, and I am confident will, be an open volume, whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unfaltering energy, and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the worth of our productions and the justice of our claim to an important place in the marts of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatever walk of trade or manufacture it may appear, and by orderly classification and attractive installation is the task of our Commission.

The United States Government building is approaching completion, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display, to represent our nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site, already given by the municipality, near the Exposition grounds, to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American National Institute, for our countrymen resorting to Paris for study.

I am informed by our Commissioner-General that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors, from every State in our country, a number ten times as great as those which were represented at Vienna in 1873, six times as many as those in Paris in 1878, and four times as many as those who exhibited in Paris in 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

A number of important international congresses on special topics affecting public interests are proposed to be held in Paris next summer in connection with the Exposition. Effort will be made to have the several technical branches of our administration efficiently represented at those conferences, each in its special line, and to procure the largest possible concourse of State representatives, particularly at the Congresses of Public Charity and of Medicine.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy of direct association has been marked during the year by the granting permission in April for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, on the North Sea, by way of the Azores, and also by the conclusion on September 2d of a Parcels Post Convention with the German Empire. In all that promises closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding between two races having so many traits in common, Germany can be assured of the most cordial cooperation of this Government and people. We may be rivals in many material paths, but our rivalry should be generous and open, ever aiming toward the attainment of larger results and the mutually beneficial advancement of each in the line of its especial adaptabilities.

The several governments of the Empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm, through the slaughterhouse and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two Governments will act in common accord toward the realization of their common purpose to safeguard the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize an invitation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either, the way might be opened for the desirable result indicated.

Efforts to obtain for American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have, after several years of patient representation, happily succeeded, and one of the most important American companies has been granted a concession to continue business in that Kingdom.

I am also glad to announce that the German insurance companies have been readmitted by the superintendent of insurance to do business in the State of New York.

Subsequent to the exchange of our peace treaty with Spain Germany acquired the Caroline Islands by purchase, paying therefor \$5,000,000. Assurances have been received from the German Government that the rights of American missionaries and traders there will be considerably observed.

In my last Annual Message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. By means of an executive agreement a Joint High Commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing twelve subjects, among which were the questions of the fur seals, the fisheries of the coast and contiguous inland waters, the Alaskan boundary, the transit of merchandise in bond, the alien labor laws, mining rights, reciprocity in trade, revision of the agreement respecting naval vessels in the Great Lakes, a more complete marking of parts of the boundary, provision for the conveyance of criminals, and for wrecking and salvage.

Much progress had been made by the Commission toward the adjustment of many of these questions, when it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of articles 3 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American Commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with, some of which were so far advanced as to assure the probability of a settlement. This being declined by the British Commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two Governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a *modus vivendi* for provisional demarcations in the region about the head of Lynn Canal has been agreed upon; and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two Governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

Apart from these questions growing out of our relationship with our northern neighbor, the most friendly disposition and ready agreement have marked the discussion of numerous matters arising in the vast and intimate intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

This Government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly tendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed.

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British Government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State Governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this Government toward both the combatants.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the Government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged.

The authorities of the State and a representative of the Italian Embassy having separately investigated the occurrence, with discrepant results, particularly as to the alleged citizenship of the victims, and it not appearing that the State had been able to discover and punish the violators of the law, an independent investigation has been set on foot, through the agency of the Department of State, and is still in progress. The result will enable the Executive to treat the question with the Government of Italy in a spirit of fairness and justice. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The recurrence of these distressing manifestations of blind mob fury directed at dependents or natives of a foreign country suggests that the contingency has arisen for action by Congress in the direction of conferring upon the Federal courts jurisdiction in this class of international cases where the ultimate responsibility of the Federal Government may be involved. The suggestion is not new. In his Annual Message of December 9, 1891, my predecessor, President Harrison, said:

It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts. This has not, however, been done, and the Federal

officers and courts have no power in such cases to intervene either for the protection of a foreign citizen or for the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to follow, in this state of the law, that the officers of the State charged with police and judicial powers in such cases must, in the consideration of international questions growing out of such incidents, be regarded in such sense as Federal agents as to make this Government answerable for their acts in cases where it would be answerable if the United States had used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights.

A bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens was introduced in the Senate March 1, 1892, and reported favorably March 30. Having doubtless in view the language of that part of Article III of the treaty of February 26, 1871, between the United States and Italy, which stipulates that "The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the States and Territories of the other, most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives," the bill so introduced and reported provided that any act committed in any State or Territory of the United States in violation of the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country and constituting a crime under the laws of the State or Territory shall constitute a like crime against the United States and be cognizable in the Federal courts. No action was taken by Congress in the matter.

I earnestly recommend that the subject be taken up anew and acted upon during the present session. The necessity for some such provision abundantly appears. Precedent for constituting a Federal jurisdiction in criminal cases where aliens are sufferers is rationally deducible from the existing statute, which gives to the district and circuit courts of the United States jurisdiction of civil suits brought by aliens where the amount involved exceeds a certain sum. If such jealous solicitude be shown for alien rights in cases of merely civil and pecuniary import, how much greater should be the public duty to take cognizance of matters affecting the life and the rights of aliens under the settled principles of international law no less than under treaty stipulation, in cases of such transcendent wrongdoing as mob murder, especially when experience has shown that local justice is too often helpless to punish the offenders.

After many years of endeavor on the part of this Government to that end the Italian Government has consented to enter into negotiations for a naturalization convention, having for one of its objects the regulation of the status of Italians (except those of an age for active military service) who, having been naturalized in the United States, may revisit Italy. It is hoped that with the mutually conciliatory spirit displayed a successful conclusion will be reached.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan on November 23, 1894, took effect in accordance with the terms of its XIXth Article on the 17th of July last, simultaneously with the enforcement of like treaties with the other powers, except France, whose convention did not go into operation until August 4th, the United States being, however, granted up to that date all the privileges and rights accorded to French citizens under the old French treaty. By this notable conventional reform Japan's position as a fully independent sovereign power is assured, control being gained of taxation, customs revenues, judicial administration, coasting trade, and all other domestic functions of government, and foreign extraterritorial rights being renounced.

Comprehensive codes of civil and criminal procedure according to western methods, public instruction, patents and copyrights, municipal administration, including jurisdiction over the former foreign settlements, customs tariffs and procedure, public health, and other administrative measures have been proclaimed. The working of the new system has given rise to no material complaints on the part of the American citizens or interests, a circumstance which attests the ripe consideration with which the change has been prepared.

Valuable assistance was rendered by the Japanese authorities to the United States transport ship *Morgan City* while stranded at Kobe. Permission has been granted to land and pasture army horses at Japanese ports of call on the way to the Philippine Islands. These kindly evidences of good will are highly appreciated.

The Japanese Government has shown a lively interest in the proposition of the Pacific Cable Company to add to its projected cable lines to Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines a branch connection with the coast of Japan. It would be a gratifying consummation were the utility of the contemplated scheme enhanced by bringing Japan and the United States into direct telegraphic relation.

Without repeating the observations of my special Message of February 10, 1899, concerning the necessity of a cable to Manila, I respectfully invite attention to it.

I recommend that, in case the Congress should not take measures to bring about this result by direct action of the Government, the Postmaster-General be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable; the company making the best responsible bid to be awarded the contract; the successful company to give ample bonds to insure the completion of the work within a reasonable time.

The year has been marked by constant increase in the intimacy of our relations with Mexico and in the magnitude of mutually advantageous interchanges. This Government has omitted no opportunity to show its strong desire to develop and perpetuate the ties of cordiality now so long happily unbroken.

Following the termination on January 20, 1899, by Mexico of the convention of extradition of December 11, 1861, a new treaty more in accordance with the ascertained needs of both countries was signed February 22, 1899, and exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 22d of April last. Its operation thus far has been effective and satisfactory. A recent case has served to test the application of its IVth Article, which provides that neither party shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens, but that the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up if in its discretion it be deemed proper to do so.

The extradition of Mrs. Mattie Rich, a citizen of the United States, charged with homicide committed in Mexico, was after mature consideration directed by me in the conviction that the ends of justice would be thereby subserved. Similar action, on appropriate occasion, by the Mexican Executive will not only tend to accomplish the desire of both Governments that grave crimes go not unpunished, but also to repress lawlessness along the border of the two countries. The new treaty stipulates that neither Government shall assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed exclusively within the territory of the other. This will obviate in future the embarrassing controversies which have heretofore arisen through Mexico's assertion of a claim to try and punish an American citizen for an offense committed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The International Water Boundary Commission, organized by the convention of March 1, 1889, for the adjustment of questions affecting the Rio Grande frontier, has not yet completed its labors. A further extension of its term for one year, until December 24, 1899, was effected by a convention signed December 2, 1898, and exchanged and proclaimed in February last.

An invitation extended to the President of Mexico to visit Chicago in October, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the United States Government building in that city, was cordially accepted by him, with the necessary consent of the Mexican Congress, but the illness of a member of his family prevented his attendance. The Minister of Foreign Relations, however, came as the personal representative of President Diaz, and in that high character was duly honored.

Claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea have been under discussion with the Government of Russia for several years, with the recent happy result of an agreement to submit them to the decision of a single arbitrator. By this act Russia affords proof of her adherence to the beneficent principle of arbitration which her plenipotentiaries conspicuously favored at The Hague Disarmament Conference when it was advocated by the representatives of the United States.

A suggestion for a permanent exposition of our products and manufactures in Russia, although not yet fully shaped, has been so cordially welcomed by the Imperial Government that it may not inaptly take a fitting place in whatever legislation the Congress may adopt looking to enlargement of our commercial opportunities abroad.

Important events have occurred in the Samoan Islands. The election, according to the laws and customs of Samoa, of a successor to the late King, Malietoa Laupepa, developed a contest as to the validity of the result, which issue, by the terms of the General Act, was to be decided by the Chief Justice. Upon his rendering a judgment in favor of Malietoa Tanu, the rival chief, Mataafa, took up arms. The active intervention of American and British war ships became imperative to restore order, at the cost of sanguinary encounters. In this emergency a joint commission of representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was sent to Samoa to investigate the situation and provide a temporary remedy. By its active efforts a peaceful solution was reached for the time being, the kingship being abolished and a provisional government established. Recommendations unanimously made by the commission for a permanent adjustment of the Samoan question were taken under consideration by the three powers parties to the General Act. But the more they were examined the more evident it became that a radical change was necessary in the relations of the powers to Samoa.

The inconveniences and possible perils of the tripartite scheme of supervision and control in the Samoan group by powers having little interest in common in that quarter beyond commercial rivalry had been once more emphasized by the recent events. The



suggested remedy of the Joint Commission, like the scheme it aimed to replace, amounted to what has been styled a *tridominium*, being the exercise of the functions of sovereignty by an unanimous agreement of three powers. The situation had become far more intricate and embarrassing from every point of view than it was when my predecessor, in 1894, summed up its perplexities and condemned the participation in it of the United States.

The arrangement under which Samoa was administered had proved impracticable and unacceptable to all the powers concerned. To withdraw from the agreement and abandon the islands to Germany and Great Britain would not be compatible with our interests in the archipelago. To relinquish our rights in the harbor of Pago Pago, the best anchorage in the Pacific, the occupancy of which had been leased to the United States in 1878 by the first foreign treaty ever concluded by Samoa, was not to be thought of either as regards the needs of our Navy or the interests of our growing commerce with the East. We could not have considered any proposition for the abrogation of the tripartite control which did not confirm us in all our rights and safeguard all our national interests in the islands.

Our views commended themselves to the other powers. A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the Governments of Germany and of England, by virtue of which England retired from Samoa in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of the group lying to the east of the one hundred and seventy-first degree of west longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofoe, Olosenga, and Manua. I transmit to the Senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which besides the provisions above mentioned also guarantees us the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa as those possessed by Germany.

Claims have been preferred by white residents of Samoa on account of injuries alleged to have been suffered through the acts of the treaty Governments in putting down the late disturbances. A convention has been made between the three powers for the investigation and settlement of these claims by a neutral arbitrator, to which the attention of the Senate will be invited.

My Annual Message of last year was necessarily devoted in great part to a consideration of the Spanish war and of the results it wrought and the conditions it imposed for the future. I am gratified to announce that the treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. Effect has been given to its most important provisions. The evacuation of Porto Rico having already been accomplished on the 18th of October, 1898, nothing remained necessary there but to continue the provisional military control of the island until the Congress should enact a suitable government for the ceded territory. Of the character and scope of the measures to that end I shall treat in another part of this Message.

The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining, under the direction of the Executive, such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades, and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the Congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted its determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a regenerated existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed sanitary reforms; by spreading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality, and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliant unity which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some rightful form and man-

ner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and reestablish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

On the 19th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it can not be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By that time the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal governments of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India Islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the War Department has issued supplies to destitute persons through the officers of the Army, which have amounted to 5,493,000 rations, at a cost of \$1,417,554.07.

To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army, and in the interest of public peace and the welfare of the people, the sum of \$75 was paid to each Cuban soldier borne upon the authenticated rolls, on condition that he should deposit his arms with the authorities designated by the United States. The sum thus disbursed aggregated \$2,547,750, which was paid from the emergency fund provided by the act of January 5, 1899, for that purpose.

Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, \$1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation, \$293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and \$88,944.03 for aid to the destitute.

Following the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace the two Governments accredited ministers to each other, Spain sending to Washington the Duke of Arcos, an eminent diplomatist, previously stationed in Mexico, while the United States transferred to Madrid Hon. Bellamy Storer, its minister at Brussels. This was followed by the respective appointment of consuls, thereby fully resuming the relations interrupted by the war. In addition to its consular representation in the United States, the Spanish Government has appointed consuls for Cuba, who have been provisionally recognized during the military administration of the affairs of that island.

Judicial intercourse between the courts of Cuba and Porto Rico and of Spain has been established, as provided by the treaty of peace. The Cuban political prisoners in Spanish penal stations have been and are being released and returned to their homes, in accordance with Article VI of the treaty. Negotiations are about to be had for defining the conventional relations between the two countries, which fell into abeyance by reason of the war. I trust that these will include a favorable arrangement for commercial reciprocity under the terms of sections 3 and 4 of the current tariff act. In these, as in all matters of international concern, no effort will be spared to respond to the good disposition of Spain, and to cultivate in all practicable ways the intimacy which should prevail between two nations whose past history has so often and in so many ways been marked by sincere friendship and by community of interests.

I would recommend appropriate legislation in order to carry into execution Article VII of the Treaty of Peace with Spain, by which the United States assured the payment of certain claims for indemnity of its citizens against Spain.

The United States minister to Turkey continues, under instructions, to press for a money payment in satisfaction of the just claims for injuries suffered by American citizens in the disorders of several years past and for wrongs done to them by the Ottoman authorities. Some of these claims are of many years' standing. This Government is hopeful of a general agreement in this regard.

In the Turkish Empire the situation of our citizens remains unsatisfactory. Our efforts during nearly forty years to bring about a convention of naturalization seem to be on the brink of

final failure through the announced policy of the Ottoman Porte to refuse recognition of the alien status of native Turkish subjects naturalized abroad since 1867. Our statutes do not allow this Government to admit any distinction between the treatment of native and naturalized Americans abroad, so that ceaseless controversy arises in cases where persons owing in the eye of international law a dual allegiance are prevented from entering Turkey or are expelled after entrance. Our law in this regard contrasts with that of the European States. The British act, for instance, does not claim effect for the naturalization of an alien in the event of his return to his native country, unless the change be recognized by the law of that country or stipulated by treaty between it and the naturalizing State.

The arbitrary treatment, in some instances, of American productions in Turkey has attracted attention of late, notably in regard to our flour. Large shipments by the recently opened direct steamship line to Turkish ports have been denied entrance on the score that, although of standard composition and unquestioned purity, the flour was pernicious to health because of deficient "elasticity," as indicated by antiquated and untrustworthy tests. Upon due protest by the American minister, and it appearing that the act was a virtual discrimination against our product, the shipments in question were admitted. In these, as in all instances, wherever occurring, when American products may be subjected in a foreign country, upon specious pretexts, to discrimination compared with the like products of another country, this Government will use its earnest efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for its citizens and their goods. Failing this, it will not hesitate to apply whatever corrective may be provided by the statutes.

The International Commission of Arbitration, appointed under the Anglo-Venezuelan treaty of 1897, rendered an award on October 3d last, whereby the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana is determined, thus ending a controversy which has existed for the greater part of the century. The award, as to which the arbitrators were unanimous, while not meeting the extreme contention of either party, gives to Great Britain a large share of the interior territory in dispute and to Venezuela the entire mouth of the Orinoco, including Barima Point and the Caribbean littoral for some distance to the eastward. The decision appears to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

Venezuela has once more undergone a revolution. The insurgents, under General Castro, after a sanguinary engagement in which they suffered much loss, rallied in the mountainous interior and advanced toward the capital. The bulk of the army having sided with the movement, President Andrade quitted Caracas, where General Castro set up a provisional government with which our minister and the representatives of other powers entered into diplomatic relations on the 20th of November, 1899.

The fourth section of the Tariff Act approved July 24th, 1897, appears to provide only for commercial treaties which should be entered into by the President and also ratified by the Senate within two years from its passage. Owing to delays inevitable in negotiations of this nature, none of the treaties initiated under that section could be concluded in time for ratification by the Senate prior to its adjournment on the 4th of March last. Some of the pending negotiations, however, were near conclusion at that time, and the resulting conventions have since been signed by the plenipotentiaries. Others, within both the third and fourth sections of the act, are still under consideration. Acting under the constitutional power of the Executive in respect to treaties, I have deemed it my duty, while observing the limitations of concession provided by the fourth section, to bring to a conclusion all pending negotiations, and submit them to the Senate for its advice and consent.

Conventions of reciprocity have been signed during the Congressional recess with Great Britain for the respective colonies of British Guiana, Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, and Turks and Caicos islands, and with the Republic of Nicaragua.

Important reciprocal conventions have also been concluded with France and with the Argentine Republic.

In my last Annual Message the progress noted in the work of the diplomatic and consular officers in collecting information as to the industries and commerce of other countries, and in the care and promptitude with which their reports are printed and distributed, has continued during the past year, with increasingly valuable results in suggesting new sources of demand for American products and in pointing out the obstacles still to be overcome in facilitating the remarkable expansion of our foreign trade. It will doubtless be gratifying to Congress to learn that the various agencies of the Department of State are co-operating in these endeavors with a zeal and effectiveness which are not only receiving the cordial recognition of our business interests, but are exciting the emulation of other governments. In any rearrangement of the great and complicated work of obtaining official data of an economic character which Congress may undertake it is most important, in my judgment, that the results already secured by the efforts of the Department of State should be care-

fully considered with a view to a judicious development and increased utility to our export trade.

The interest taken by the various States forming the International Union of American Republics in the work of its organic bureau is evidenced by the fact that for the first time since its creation in 1890 all the republics of South and Central America are now represented in it.

The unanimous recommendation of the International American Conference, providing for the International Union of American Republics, stated that it should continue in force during a term of ten years from the date of its organization, and no country becoming a member of the union should cease to be a member until the end of said period of ten years, and unless twelve months before the expiration of said period a majority of the members of the union had given to the Secretary of State of the United States official notice of their wish to terminate the union at the end of its first period, that the union should continue to be maintained for another period of ten years, and thereafter, under the same conditions, for successive periods of ten years each.

The period for notification expired on July 14, 1899, without any of the members having given the necessary notice of withdrawal. Its maintenance is therefore assured for the next ten years. In view of this fact and of the numerous questions of general interest and common benefit to all of the republics of America, some of which were considered by the first International American Conference, but not finally settled, and others which have since then grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various Republics constituting the Union should be invited to hold at an early date another conference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, which has already enjoyed this honor.

The purely international character of the work being done by the Bureau and the appreciation of its value are further emphasized by the active cooperation which the various governments of the Latin-American Republics and their diplomatic representatives in this capital are now exhibiting and the zealous endeavors they are making to extend its field of usefulness, to promote through it commercial intercourse, and strengthen the bonds of amity and confidence between its various members and the nations of this continent.

The act to encourage the holding of the Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, within the county of Erie or Niagara, in the State of New York, in the year 1901, was approved on March 3, 1899.

This Exposition, which will be held in the city of Buffalo, in the near vicinity of the great Niagara cataract, and within a day's journey of which reside 40,000,000 of our people, will be confined entirely to the Western Hemisphere. Satisfactory assurances have already been given by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Mexico, the Central and South American republics, and most of the States of the United States that these countries and States will make an unique, interesting, and instructive exhibit, peculiarly illustrative of their material progress during the century which is about to close.

The law provides an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the Exposition by the Government of the United States from its Executive Departments and from the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of the American Republics. To secure a complete and harmonious arrangement of this Government exhibit a board of management has already been created, and charged with the selection, purchase, preparation, transportation, arrangement, and safe-keeping of the articles and materials to be exhibited. This board has been organized and has already entered upon the performance of its duties, as provided for by the law.

I have every reason to hope and believe that this Exposition will tend more firmly to cement the cordial relations between the nations on this continent.

In accordance with an act of Congress approved December 21, 1898, and under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, a most interesting and valuable exposition of products and manufactures especially adapted to export trade was held in Philadelphia from the 14th of September to the 1st of December, 1899. The representative character of the exhibits and the widespread interest manifested in the special objects of the undertaking afford renewed encouragement to those who look confidently to the steady growth of our enlarged exportation of manufactured goods, which has been the most remarkable fact in the economic development of the United States in recent years. A feature of this exposition which is likely to become of permanent and increasing utility to our industries is the collection of samples of merchandise produced in various countries with special reference to particular markets, providing practical object lessons to United States manufacturers as to qualities, styles, and prices of goods such as meet the special demands of consumers and may be exported with advantage.

In connection with the Exposition an International Commercial



Congress was held, upon the invitation of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, transmitted by the Department of State to the various foreign governments, for an exchange of information and opinions with the view to the promotion of international trade. This invitation met with general and cordial acceptance, and the Congress, which began its sessions at the Exposition on the 13th of October, proved to be of great practical importance, from the fact that it developed a general recognition of the interdependence of nations in trade and a most gratifying spirit of accommodation with reference to the gradual removal of existing impediments to reciprocal relations, without injury to the industrial interests of either party.

In response to the invitation of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delegates from 26 countries were assembled at The Hague on the 18th of May, as members of a conference in the interest of peace. The commission from the United States consisted of the Hon. Andrew D. White, the Hon. Seth Low, the Hon. Stanford Newell, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, Capt. William Crozier, of the United States Army, and the Hon. Frederick W. Holls, secretary. The occasion seemed to be opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences, a subject in which the American people have been deeply interested for many years, and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal was included in the instructions to the delegates of the United States.

The final act of the conference includes conventions upon the amelioration of the laws and customs of war on land, the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864, and the extension of judicial methods to international cases. The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts embodies the leading features of the American plan, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the great diversity of views and interests represented by the delegates. The four titles of the convention provide for the maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, the formation of commissions of inquiry, and international arbitration.

The mediation provided for by the convention is purely voluntary and advisory, and is intended to avoid any invasion or limitation of the sovereign rights of the adhering states. The commissions of inquiry proposed consist of delegations to be specifically constituted for particular purposes by means of conventions between the contesting parties, having for their object the clear understanding of international differences before resorting to the use of force. The provision for arbitration contemplates the formation of a permanent tribunal before which disputed cases may be brought for settlement by the mutual consent of the litigants in each separate case. The advantages of such a permanent tribunal over impromptu commissions of arbitration are conceived to be the actual existence of a competent court, prepared to administer justice, the greater economy resulting from a well-devised system, and the accumulated judicial skill and experience which such a tribunal would soon possess.

While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunal, the delegation of the United States was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, and in signing the convention carefully guarded the historic position of the United States by the following declaration:

Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not interfering upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

Thus interpreted, the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflicts may be regarded as realizing the earnest desire of great numbers of American citizens, whose deep sense of justice, expressed in numerous resolutions and memorials, has urged them to labor for this noble achievement. The general character of this convention, already signed by the delegates of more than twenty sovereign states, further commends it to the favorable action of the Senate of the United States, whose ratification it still awaits.

Since my last Annual Message, and in obedience to the acts of the Congress of April 23 and 26, 1898, the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war, consisting of 34,834 regulars and 110,202 volunteers, with over 5,000 volunteer officers, has been discharged from the military service. Of the volunteers, 667 officers and 14,831 men were serving in the Philippines, and 1,650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out after the ratification of the treaty of peace. They voluntarily remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. They were returned home in the order in which they went to Manila, and are now all of them out of the service and in the ranks of citizenship. I recommend that the Congress provide a special medal of honor for the volunteers, regulars, sailors, and marines on duty in the

Philippines who voluntarily remained in the service after their terms of enlistment had expired.

By the act of March 2, 1899, Congress gave authority to increase the Regular Army to a maximum not exceeding 65,000 enlisted men, and to enlist a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large. By virtue of this authority the Regular Army has been increased to the number of 61,999 enlisted men and 2,248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 enlisted men and 1,524 officers. Two of these volunteer regiments are made up of colored men, with colored line officers. The new troops to take the places of those returning from the Philippines have been transported to Manila to the number of 581 officers and 26,322 enlisted men of the Regular Army and 594 officers and 15,388 enlisted men of the new volunteer force, while 504 officers and 14,119 men of the volunteer force are on the ocean en route to Manila.

The force now in Manila consists of 905 officers and 30,578 regulars, and 594 officers and 15,388 of the volunteers, making an aggregate of 1,499 officers and 45,966 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force in the archipelago will comprise 2,051 officers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army organized for the Spanish war and the creation of a new army, the transportation from Manila to San Francisco of those entitled to discharge, and the transportation of the new troops to take their places have been a work of great magnitude well and ably done, for which too much credit can not be given the War Department.

During the past year we have reduced our force in Cuba and Porto Rico. In Cuba we now have 334 officers and 10,796 enlisted men; in Porto Rico, 87 officers and 2,855 enlisted men and a battalion of 400 men composed of native Porto Ricans; while stationed throughout the United States are 910 officers and 17,317 men, and in Hawaii 12 officers and 453 enlisted men.

The operations of the Army are fully presented in the report of the Secretary of War. I can not withhold from officers and men the highest commendation for their soldierly conduct in trying situations, their willing sacrifices for their country, and the integrity and ability with which they have performed unusual and difficult duties in our island possessions.

In the organization of the volunteer regiments authorized by the act of March 2, 1899, it was found that no provision had been made for chaplains. This omission was doubtless from inadvertence. I recommend the early authorization for the appointment of one chaplain for each of said regiments. These regiments are now in the Philippines, and it is important that immediate action be had.

In restoring peaceful conditions, orderly rule, and civic progress in Cuba, Porto Rico, and, so far as practicable, in the Philippines, the rehabilitation of the postal service has been an essential and important part of the work. It became necessary to provide mail facilities both for our forces of occupation and for the native population. To meet this requirement has involved a substantial reconstruction. The existing systems were so fragmentary, defective, and inadequate that a new and comprehensive organization had to be created. American trained officials have been assigned to the directing and executive positions, while natives have been chiefly employed in making up the body of the force. In working out this plan the merit rule has been rigorously and faithfully applied.

The appointment of Director-General of Posts of Cuba was given to an expert who had been Chief Post-Office Inspector and Assistant Postmaster-General, and who united large experience with administrative capacity. For the postmastership at Havana the range of skilled and available men was scanned, and the choice fell upon one who had been twenty years in the service as deputy postmaster and postmaster of a large city. This principle governed and determined the selection of the American officials sent not only to Cuba, but to Porto Rico and the Philippines, and they were instructed to apply it so far as practicable in the employment of the natives as minor postmasters and clerks. The postal system in Cuba, though remaining under the general guidance of the Postmaster-General, was made essentially independent. It was felt that it should not be a burden upon the postal service of the United States, and provision was made that any deficit in the postal revenue should be a charge upon the general revenues of the island.

Though Porto Rico and the Philippines hold a different relation to the United States, yet, for convenience of administration, the same principle of an autonomous system has been extended to them. The development of the service in all of the islands has been rapid and successful. It has moved forward on American lines, with free delivery, money order, and registry systems, and has given the people mail facilities far greater and more reliable than any they have ever before enjoyed. It is thus not only a vital agency of industrial, social, and business progress, but an important influence in diffusing a just understanding of the true spirit and character of American administration.

The domestic postal service continues to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The expenditures and the revenues will each exceed \$100,000,000 during the current year. Fortunately, since the revival of prosperous times the revenues have grown much faster than the expenditures, and there is every indication that a short period will witness the obliteration of the annual deficit. In this connection the report of the Postmaster-General embodies a statement of some evils which have grown up outside of the contemplation of law in the treatment of some classes of mail matter which wrongly exercise the privilege of the pound rate, and shows that if this matter had been properly classified and had paid the rate which it should have paid, instead of a postal deficit for the last fiscal year of \$6,610,000, there would have been on one basis a surplus of \$17,637,570, and on another of \$5,733,833. The reform thus suggested, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, would not only put the postal service at once on a self-sustaining basis, but would permit great and valuable improvements, and I commend the subject to the consideration of the Congress.

The Navy has maintained the spirit and high efficiency which have always characterized that service, and has lost none of the gallantry in heroic action which has signalized its brilliant and glorious past. The Nation has equal pride in its early and later achievements. Its habitual readiness for every emergency has won the confidence and admiration of the country. The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the Navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement. The officers have shown peculiar adaptation for the performance of new and delicate duties which our recent war has imposed.

It can not be doubted that Congress will at once make necessary provision for the armor plate for the vessels now under contract and building. Its attention is respectfully called to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the subject is fully presented. I unite in his recommendation that the Congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the Department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the *Maine*, *Ohio*, and *Missouri*, and that the provision of the act of March 3, 1899, limiting the price of armor to \$300 per ton be removed.

In the matter of naval construction Italy and Japan, of the great powers, laid down less tonnage in the year 1899 than this country, and Italy alone has less tonnage under construction. I heartily concur in the recommendations for the increase of the Navy, as suggested by the Secretary.

Our future progress and prosperity depend upon our ability to equal, if not surpass, other nations in the enlargement and advance of science, industry, and commerce. To invention we must turn as one of the most powerful aids to the accomplishment of such a result. The attention of the Congress is directed to the report of the Commissioner of Patents, in which will be found valuable suggestions and recommendations.

On the 30th of June, 1899, the pension roll of the United States numbered 991,519. These include the pensioners of the Army and Navy in all our wars. The number added to the rolls during the year was 40,991. The number dropped by reason of death, remarriage, minors by legal limitation, failure to claim within three years, and other causes, was 43,186, and the number of claims disallowed was 107,919. During the year 89,054 pension certificates were issued, of which 37,077 were for new or original pensions. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was \$138,335,052.95, which was \$1,651,461.61 less than the sum of the appropriations.

The Grand Army of the Republic at its recent national encampment held in Philadelphia has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress the wisdom and justice of a modification of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more during the War of the Rebellion and were honorably discharged, provided that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor and were married to the soldier, sailor, or marine on account of whose service they claim pension prior to the date of the act.

The present holding of the Department is that if the widow's income aside from her daily labor does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to wit, \$96 per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while if the widow's income independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor exceeds \$96, she would not be pensionable under the act. I am advised by the Commissioner of Pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred has varied widely under different administrations of the Pension Office, as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of Pensions recommends that, in order to make the prac-

tice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should be not less than \$250 per annum, and he urges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the Pension Office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of \$250 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice and heartily recommend it.

The Dawes Commission reports that gratifying progress has been made in its work during the preceding year. The fieldwork of enrollment of four of the nations has been completed. I recommend that Congress at an early day make liberal appropriation for educational purposes in the Indian Territory.

In accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899, the preliminary work in connection with the Twelfth Census is now fully under way. The officers required for the proper administration of the duties imposed have been selected. The provision for securing a proper enumeration of the population, as well as to secure evidence of the industrial growth of the Nation, is broader and more comprehensive than any similar legislation in the past. The Director advises that every needful effort is being made to push this great work to completion in the time limited by the statute. It is believed that the Twelfth Census will emphasize our remarkable advance in all that pertains to national progress.

Under the authority of the act of Congress approved July 7, 1898, the commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Interior has made an agreement of settlement, which has had my approval, of the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific railroads. The agreement secures to the Government the principal and interest of said bonds, amounting to \$58,812,715.48. There has been paid thereon \$11,762,543.12, which has been covered into the Treasury, and the remainder, payable within ten years, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semiannually, is secured by the deposit of an equal amount of first-mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railway companies. The amounts paid and secured to be paid to the Government on account of the Pacific Railroad subsidy claims are:

Union Pacific, cash	\$58,448,223.75
Kansas Pacific, cash	6,303,000.00
Central and Western Pacific, cash	11,798,314.14
Notes, secured	47,050,172.36
Kansas Pacific—dividends for deficiency due	
United States, cash	821,897.70

Making a total of..... 124,421,607.95

The whole indebtedness was about \$139,000,000, more than half of which consisted of accrued interest, for which sum the Government has realized the entire amount less about \$6,000,000 within a period of two years.

On June 30, 1898, there were thirty forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve in Alaska), embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. During the past year two of the existing forest reserves, the Trabuco Canyon (California) and Black Hills (South Dakota and Wyoming) have been considerably enlarged, the area of the Mount Rainier Reserve, in the State of Washington, has been somewhat reduced, and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco Mountains (Arizona), the Black Mesa (Arizona), Lake Tahoe (California), Gallatin (Montana), Gila River (New Mexico), and Fish Lake (Utah), the total estimated area of which is 5,205,775 acres. This makes at the present time a total of thirty-six forest reservations, embracing an estimated area of 46,021,899 acres. This estimated area is the aggregated areas within the boundaries of the reserves. The lands actually reserved are, however, only the vacant public lands therein, and these have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be of the greatest use to the people.

Protection of the national forests, inaugurated by the Department of the Interior in 1897, has been continued during the past year and much has been accomplished in the way of preventing forest fires and the protection of the timber. There are now large tracts covered by forests which will eventually be reserved and set apart for forest uses. Until that can be done Congress should increase the appropriations for the work of protecting the forests.

The Department of Agriculture is constantly consulting the needs of producers in all the States and Territories. It is introducing seeds and plants of great value and promoting fuller diversification of crops. Grains, grasses, fruits, legumes, and vegetables are imported for all parts of the United States. Under this encouragement the sugar-beet factory multiplies in the North and far West, semitropical plants are sent to the South, and congenial climates are sought for the choice productions of the far east. The hybridizing of fruit trees and grains is conducted in



the search for varieties adapted to exacting conditions. The introduction of tea gardens into the Southern States promises to provide employment for idle hands, as well as to supply the home market with tea. The subject of irrigation where it is of vital importance to the people is being carefully studied, steps are being taken to reclaim injured or abandoned lands, and information for the people along these lines is being printed and distributed.

Markets are being sought and opened up for surplus farm and factory products in Europe and in Asia. The outlook for the education of the young farmer through agricultural college and experiment station, with opportunity given to specialize in the Department of Agriculture, is very promising. The people of Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands should be helped, by the establishment of experiment stations, to a more scientific knowledge of the production of coffee, india rubber, and other tropical products, for which there is demand in the United States.

There is widespread interest in the improvement of our public highways at the present time, and the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the people in each locality in making the best possible roads from local material and in experimenting with steel tracks. A more intelligent system of managing the forests of the country is being put in operation and a careful study of the whole forestry problem is being conducted throughout the United States. A very extensive and complete exhibit of the agricultural and horticultural products of the United States is being prepared for the Paris Exposition.

On the 10th of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of twenty millions of dollars, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories thus ceded to the United States should be determined by the Congress. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 6th of February, 1899, and by the Government of Spain on the 19th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April and the treaty publicly proclaimed. On the 2d of March the Congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the Spanish Government on the 1st of May.

In this manner the Philippines came to the United States. The islands were ceded by the Government of Spain, which had been in undisputed possession of them for centuries. They were accepted not merely by our authorized commissioners in Paris, under the direction of the Executive, but by the constitutional and well-considered action of the representatives of the people of the United States in both Houses of Congress. I had every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and the aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people.

From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this Government to do everything possible to advance their interests. In my order of the 19th of May, 1898, the commander of the military expedition dispatched to the Philippines was instructed to declare that we came not to make war upon the people of that country, "nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." That there should be no doubt as to the paramount authority there, on the 17th of August it was directed that "there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents;" that the United States must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces; that the insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. As early as December 4, before the cession, and in anticipation of that event, the commander in Manila was urged to restore peace and tranquillity and to undertake the establishment of a beneficent government, which should afford the fullest security for life and property.

On the 21st of December, after the treaty was signed, the commander of the forces of occupation was instructed "to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders and conquerors, but as friends to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights." On the same day, while ordering General Otis to see that the peace should be preserved in Iloilo, he was admonished that: "It is most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." On the 1st day of January, 1899, urgent orders were reiterated that the kindly intentions of this Government should be in every possible way communicated to the insurgents.

On the 21st of January I announced my intention of dispatching to Manila a commission composed of three gentlemen of the highest character and distinction, thoroughly acquainted with the Orient, who, in association with Admiral Dewey and Major-General

Otis, were instructed "to facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands, and to secure with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants." These gentlemen were Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University; the Hon. Charles Denby, for many years minister to China, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate these Commissioners set out on their mission of good will and liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this Government, which made their errand preeminently one of peace and friendship.

But before their arrival at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the Commissioners, which I transmit herewith, gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. The most the insurgent leader hoped for when he came back to Manila was the liberation of the islands from the Spanish control, which they had been laboring for years without success to throw off.

The prompt accomplishment of this work by the American Army and Navy gave him other ideas and ambitions, and insidious suggestions from various quarters perverted the purposes and intentions with which he had taken up arms. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the Senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

Ten days later an order of the insurgent government was issued to its adherents who had remained in Manila, of which General Otis justly observes that "for barbarous intent it is unequalled in modern times." It directs that at 8 o'clock on the night of the 15th of February the "territorial militia" shall come together in the streets of San Pedro armed with their *bolos*, with guns and ammunition where convenient; that Filipino families only shall be respected; but that all other individuals, of whatever race they may be, shall be exterminated without any compassion, after the extermination of the army of occupation, and adds: "Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them, that we may take our revenge for the infamies and treacheries which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor." A copy of this fell by good fortune into the hands of our officers and they were able to take measures to control the rising, which was actually attempted on the night of February 23d, a week later than was originally contemplated. Considerable numbers of armed insurgents entered the city by waterways and swamps and in concert with confederates inside attempted to destroy Manila by fire. They were kept in check during the night and the next day driven out of the city with heavy loss.

This was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our Commissioners on their arrival in Manila. They had come with the hope and intention of co-operating with Admiral Dewey and Major-General Otis in establishing peace and order in the archipelago and the largest measure of self-government compatible with the true welfare of the people. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The Commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

The course thus clearly indicated has been unflinchingly pursued. The rebellion must be put down. Civil government can not be thoroughly established until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the Army, ably and loyally assisted by the Navy, has carried on this unwelcome but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and

sailors whose terms of service had expired refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the Commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such a question, under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own Constitution and laws, came exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of Negros eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the Major-General Commanding the Department, of which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney-general, and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacolod. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

The advisory council consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general.

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

(1) A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros. (2) Of the age of 21 years. (3) He shall be able to speak, read, and write the English, Spanish, or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of \$1,000. (4) He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register. (5) He must register at a time fixed by law before voting. (6) Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the Government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines.

The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney-general, and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue, and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island trade and commerce.

The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

The authorities of the Sulu Islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. On the 10th of August, 1899, Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, United States Volunteers, negotiated an agreement with

the Sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By Article I the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the Sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo when carried on with any part of the Philippine Islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited, and undutiable. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan. Salaries for the Sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have been agreed upon to the amount of \$760 monthly.

Article X provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President and to future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the Congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these facts to the Congress for its information and action.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unremitting endeavors of the Commission and the Admiral and Major-General Commanding the Department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this Government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They can not be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the Commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But



there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the Commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the Army and Navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores.

Some embarrassment in administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar status which the Hawaiian Islands at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the Republic of Hawaii as an independent nation was extinguished, its separate sovereignty destroyed, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment for its government under our system was not effected. While the municipal laws of the islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the Constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws relate only to the social and internal affairs of the islands, and do not touch many subjects of importance which are of a broader national character. For example, the Hawaiian Republic was divested of all title to the public lands in the islands, and is not only unable to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lessee, or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agreement of entry.

Questions of doubt and difficulty have also arisen with reference to the collection of tonnage tax on vessels coming from Hawaiian ports; with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance and exit therefrom; as to patents and copyrights; as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the island and of the Federal Government.

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the islands as they should deem necessary or proper. These commissioners were duly appointed and after a careful investigation and study of the system of laws and government prevailing in the islands, and of the conditions existing there, they prepared a bill to provide a government under the title of "The Territory of Hawaii." The report of the Commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to Congress on December 6, 1898, but the bill still awaits final action.

The people of these islands are entitled to the benefits and privileges of our Constitution, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for Federal courts in the islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error, and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be prosecuted, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore,

that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the Federal Constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the Territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this Territory is the act of May 17, 1884. This is meager in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. The increase in population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purpose of local government, adopting the form of a municipal constitution and charter, under which said officials have been appointed; and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health, and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools, have been passed. These proceedings and the ordinances passed by such municipalities are without statutory authority and have no sanction, except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration, the population consisting of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flock to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under circumstances which require more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order, and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district, with one judge, one marshal, and one district attorney, yet the civil and criminal business has more than doubled within the past year, and is many times greater both in volume and importance than it was in 1884. The duties of the judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The Territory should be divided into at least two districts, and an additional judge, district attorney, marshal, and other appropriate officers be provided.

There is practically no organized form of government in the Territory. There is no authority, except in Congress, to pass any law, no matter how local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the Congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of Territorial organization should not be provided. Following the precedent established in the year 1805, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory, then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the Territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the Congress if in session, and if that body is not in session then by the President. In this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary, and other such purposes, could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the Territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island; and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production, and social and private right in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change.

So that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the Federal Government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish Federal courts and Federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice, there are the subjects of the public lands; the control and improvement of rivers and harbors; the control of the waters or streams not navigable, which, under the Spanish law, belonged to the Crown of Spain, and have by the treaty of cession passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries; the importation of contract labor; the imposition and collection of internal revenue; the application of the navigation laws; the regulation of the current money; the establishment of post-offices and post-roads; the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise imported from the island into the United States; the establishment of ports of entry and delivery; the regulation of patents and copyrights; these, with various other subjects which rest entirely within the power of the Congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has therefore lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for this, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Porto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, without homes, and deprived of the necessities of life. To the appeal of the War Department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people, the War Department has expended for the relief of the distressed \$302,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the Executive Department, should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that Congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that for legislative purposes upon subjects of a local nature not partaking of a Federal character a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the Congress or the President prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the principle of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training, and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government; but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirement for these people, as for all people, is education. The free schoolhouse is the best preceptor for citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions founded upon common-sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments and disregard

of their obligations justly arouses public condemnation. The guaranties of life, liberty, and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld; the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offenses, and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.

What I said in my Inaugural Address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat:

The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

In accordance with the act of Congress providing for an appropriate national celebration in the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee, consisting of the governors of all the States and Territories of the United States, who have been invited to assemble in the city of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, which, with the committees of the Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of this celebration.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$5,000 "to enable the Chief of Engineers of the Army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations, and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property." In accordance with the provisions of this act the Chief of Engineers has selected four eminent bridge engineers to submit competitive designs for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the dedication, "A memorial to American patriotism." The designs are now being prepared, and as soon as completed will be submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of War. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country who visit the national cemetery, an ornament to the Capital of the Nation, and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favor and approval.

The Executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil-service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified.

Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several Departments. The application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the Departments, responsible for their efficiency, that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in Executive order dated May 29, 1899.

The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character which it was thought might better be filled either by noncompetitive examination, or in the discretion of the appointing officer, than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the War Department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the President, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy-yard service.

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil-service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil-service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism and the administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character, and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

The 14th of December will be the One Hundredth Anniversary of the death of Washington. For a hundred years the Republic has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character



and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benignant influence of the Father of his Country may be even more potent for good than in the century which is drawing to a close. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

Presented to this Congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we can not err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty can not fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States, and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this Nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 5, 1899.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the message of the President will be laid upon the table, and the usual number of copies will be ordered to be printed.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR-ELECT HAYWARD.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty to announce that the Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, Senator-elect from the State of Nebraska for the term commencing March 4, 1899, departed this life at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes this morning, at his home in Nebraska City. On some future and fit occasion it is my purpose to present and ask consideration by the Senate of appropriate memorial resolutions. At the present time I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolutions offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, lately elected Senator from the State of Nebraska.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 6, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1899.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO WAIT UPON PRESIDENT.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed, in connection with a similar committee from the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses are in attendance ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, have performed the duty assigned to them, and the President was pleased to say that he would communicate with Congress forthwith in writing.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

#### COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will announce the following as the Committee on Mileage: Mr. BARHAM of California, Mr. REEDER of Kansas, Mr. STEWART of New York, Mr. COOPER of Texas, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

#### CHANGES OF MEMBERSHIP SINCE LAST SESSION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, showing the changes in mem-

bership since last session; which was ordered to be printed in the Journal and RECORD:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., December 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following list of changes since the election of the Fifty-sixth House of Representatives:

District.	Name.	Date of vacancy.	Name of successor.
Seventh Kentucky...	Evan E. Settle*....	Nov. 16, 1899	
Fifth Louisiana.....	Samuel T. Baird*....	Apr. 22, 1899	Joseph E. Ransdell.
First Maine.....	Thomas B. Reed†...	Sept. 4, 1899	Amos L. Allen.
Second Maine.....	Nelson Dingley, jr.*.	Jan. 13, 1899	Charles E. Littlefield.
Eighth Missouri.....	Richard P. Bland*...	June 15, 1899	Dorsey W. Shackelford.
Sixth Nebraska.....	William L. Greene*...	Mar. 4, 1899	William Neville.
Thirty-fourth New York.	Warren B. Hooker†...	.....do.....	E. B. Vreeland.
Sixteenth Ohio.....	Lorenzo Danford*...	June 19, 1899	Joseph J. Gill.
Ninth Pennsylvania..	Daniel Ermentrout*...	Sept. 17, 1899	Henry D. Green.

\* Died.

† Resigned.

Very respectfully,

A. McDOWELL,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. DAVID B. HENDERSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### ELECTION CONTESTS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also desires to submit to the House the report of the Clerk on contested-election cases. The Chair will assign the first three cases—one, two, and three—to Election Committee No. 1; four, five, and six, to Committee No. 2; seven, eight, and nine, to Committee No. 3; and ten to Committee No. 1. The report will be printed as a public document.

#### ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual message of the President; which was read.

[For text of message see proceedings of the Senate of this date.]

On the conclusion of the reading there was loud applause on the Republican side.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and printed.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the question. The gentleman from New York moves that the President's message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and be printed.

Mr. GROW. Before that motion is put, I ask: Is the message itself debatable? If so, I should like to make a few remarks on the most important subject contained in it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, it is almost impossible to hear what the gentlemen are saying, and we would like to have order.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order. Gentlemen will please resume their seats and preserve order. Does the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. PAYNE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROW. On a motion to refer, Mr. Speaker, I take it, the message itself would be debatable. If so, I should like to make some remarks on the most important subject of the message.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I do not suppose that it would be debatable in the House. Of course when we go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union it would be debatable, and I have no doubt an arrangement could be made by which my friend from Pennsylvania could fully address himself to the subject.

Mr. GROW. Very well, I am content.

Mr. GIBSON. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York how many copies would be printed under his motion? I suggest that he specify 20,000 copies.

Mr. PAYNE. There is no provision made for that. That will be considered later.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the gentleman from New York will yield to me, I will state to my colleague from Tennessee that the law provides that 20,000 copies shall be printed.

The motion to refer was then agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Monroe L. Hayward, lately Senator from the State of Nebraska.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

## REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT FROM UTAH.

The SPEAKER. Under the order of the House on yesterday it is agreed that immediately after the reading of the President's message the House would proceed to consider the following resolutions, which the Clerk will again report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas it is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas such charge is made through a member of this House, on his responsibility as such member and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits, and papers evidencing such ineligibility;

*Resolved*, That the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a Representative from the State of Utah in the Fifty-sixth Congress, as well as of his final right to a seat therein as such Representative, be referred to a special committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker; and until such committee shall report upon and the House decide such question and right the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this House; and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject-matter of this resolution.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have a confirmation here of the arrangement made with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] as to the length of time the discussion on this resolution shall endure. I believe the understanding is that one hour and a quarter on a side is to be allotted.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes; or an hour and a half on a side, inasmuch as the gentleman from Ohio insisted that the time used by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Roberts] should be charged to the minority. We thought he ought to have his own time within which to present his own case, and then, if we were given an hour, that would be satisfactory. The gentleman from Ohio would not agree to that, and we finally asked for an hour and a half, and I hope the gentleman will agree to give us an hour and a half on this side.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. The difficulty about that is that the hour to which the debate will run will not be fixed. I thought it wise to fix the time when the debate should end before we begin it. I suppose the member-elect from Utah will discuss the same side of the question as will the gentlemen represented by the gentleman from Tennessee, and therefore that time ought all to be counted together.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not know what line of argument the gentleman from Utah will make, and I thought that he ought to have his own time in which to debate it. If the gentleman will give us an hour and a half, I think we can get through.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, speaking for myself, I have no objection to the gentlemen on the other side having one hour and a half.

The SPEAKER. And the same length of time for your side?

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. The same length of time on this side.

The SPEAKER. The proposition is for three hours' debate, one-half to be controlled by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] and one-half by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON]. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It is agreed between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] and myself that the substitute we shall offer may be read and considered pending.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Brigham H. Roberts, from the State of Utah, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a Representative from said State: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House upon his prima facie case.

*Resolved further*, That when sworn in his credentials and all the papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I understand that is merely read for information.

The SPEAKER. It is read for the information of the House.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I want it considered as pending.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I may want to make a motion affecting it.

Mr. Speaker, I am not unmindful of the importance of the question which the House is about to decide. It is unusual, but not unprecedented. It ought not to be resorted to for partisan purposes or for trivial reasons. Nor would I urge it now if I did not believe that a proper sense of our duty demanded it. We do not undertake to determine now the right of the claimant to a seat here, but only whether or not he shall be halted at the bar of the House and await the administration of the oath of office to him until a committee of the House and the House itself shall determine that right. If upon investigation it shall develop that the claimant is entitled to his seat, then an injustice will be done him by keeping him out. But that injustice is not comparable to the injustice and wrong that will result to the House and to the country if, being ineligible in the respects charged, he should sit for one hour as a member of the House. A due respect for the opinion

of the country and for this House demands that, notwithstanding the preliminary character of this question, it shall be argued with reasonable fullness now.

Of course, I do not need to say that in so far as such a thing is possible I have not prejudged this case either as to the law or the facts. If it shall appear that the allegations made against him be false, I will welcome the claimant to a place on this floor. If the facts be as alleged and they create no lawful ineligibility, I will vote to permit him to take his seat on the floor of the House.

In the first place, I will minister to a much desired brevity and lucidity if I read the eighth section of what is known as the Edmunds Act and briefly quote from the proclamation of amnesty made by President Cleveland and before him by President Harrison.

SEC. 8. That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment, or to be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor, or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place or under the United States.

The proclamation of President Harrison, dated January 4, 1893, has this pardoning clause:

Do hereby declare and grant full amnesty and pardon to all persons liable to the penalties of this act by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriages who, since November 1, 1890, have abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they shall in future obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise.

The proclamation of President Cleveland granted pardon in this language:

To all persons who have, in violation of said act, committed either of the offenses of polygamy, adultery, or unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriages, or who, having been convicted of violation of said act, are now suffering deprivation of civil rights in consequence of the same, excepting persons who have not complied with the conditions contained in said proclamation of January 4, 1893.

Mr. Speaker, Utah was admitted as a State into the Union on the 4th day of January, 1896.

These are the alleged facts against the claimant:

First. That he was indicted in February, 1887, for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds Act, and pleaded guilty April 29, 1889, and was incarcerated on that account in the penitentiary for four months.

Second. That he has persistently from that time forward down to a recent date been guilty of the offense of unlawful cohabitation, and also that he has continued from the date of his conviction to be, and is now, a polygamist.

Now, these propositions and questions are presented by the alleged facts:

First. That if he was convicted in 1889 under the Edmunds Act, did he not then become, and ever afterwards remain, by reason of section 8, ineligible to be a member of Congress unless he was pardoned? If he was guilty of polygamous cohabitation between November 1, 1890, and the date of the Harrison proclamation, he was not pardoned by that proclamation.

The Harrison proclamation pardoned no polygamist as such. If Roberts was a polygamist January 3, 1893, and prior thereto, even though not convicted, he did not receive pardon.

If, after January 3, 1893, and before September 25, 1894, he was guilty of polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, then he lost the benefit of the Harrison proclamation and the Cleveland proclamation did not affect him at all.

If, after September 25, 1894, and before January 4, 1896, the date of Utah's admission, he was either a polygamist or unlawfully cohabited, the pardons did not affect him.

All these things are charged, and it is claimed, on the basis of ex parte affidavits, can be proved.

Second. If he has been persistently guilty of the offense of which he was convicted, and has been ever since up to January 4, 1896, the date of the admission of Utah, a polygamist, is he not ineligible under the Edmunds law, independent of his conviction?

Third. If he has been ever since 1889 and is now a polygamist, may he not be ineligible to be a member of Congress if it so wills, independent of the ineligibility created by the Edmunds law? I will later on give the definition by the Supreme Court of a polygamist.

Fourth. Is it clear that the compact created between the United States and the people of Utah by the proclamations, enabling act, constitution of Utah, and the political history associated with these facts do not justify the House in refusing admission to the claimant?

Fifth. May it not be that upon a careful examination of the law it will be found that the claimant is not a citizen of the United States?

Sixth. Is it wise, if the facts be as alleged, except as to the status of the claimant as a present lawbreaker, to subject his case to the doubtful process of expulsion?



Doubtful for two reasons:

First. Because it requires the concurrence of two-thirds to expel him.

Second. Because very eminent lawyers from the beginning of the Government down to the present time have taken the position that the House has no right to expel except for some misconduct while a member and relating to his office as a member.

The House of Representatives has never decided that it had the power to expel under such circumstances, and it has decided that it has no right to expel under such circumstances.

In the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, the Congress of which our honored friend and colleague, Mr. GROW, was a member, one Matteson, against whom a resolution of expulsion had been passed in the preceding Congress, came, and a resolution to expel him for the offense for which they had expelled him in the preceding Congress was introduced, was referred to a committee of which the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] was a member, and that committee, by an all but unanimous voice, reported that the House had no power, mean and low and vile as the character of that man was, as exhibited by his conduct before that time, to expel him, because it had no right to expel a man for that which had occurred prior to his election to Congress. And the House, by a considerable majority, sustained the committee, and Matteson, who was declared unfit to be a Representative in Congress because of his connection with certain bribers and bribe takers, was permitted to remain further unquestioned as a member of the United States House of Representatives.

And so I give this warning to those of you who oppose the passage of this resolution in the fond hope that hereafter, if these facts be as alleged, you may satisfy your consciences and constituents by voting to expel the claimant. I warn you now that you will have a larger difficulty to satisfy your consciences and your judgments that this House has power to expel the claimant than that it has the right and power to exclude him now.

I shall not undertake to discuss all of the questions I have raised. Time forbids, and it is not otherwise necessary.

Two broad questions are raised in this case:

First. Is the claimant on the alleged facts eligible to be a member of Congress?

Second. Can the question of his eligibility be raised when he comes to the bar to be sworn, and can he be required to stand aside until the House shall have investigated the question of his right to take the seat?

On the first proposition, as to the question of eligibility, we must inquire first whether Congress has power to impose qualifications in addition to those enumerated in the Constitution; second, whether Congress has imposed any qualification—if it has that right; and third, has Congress, independent of any previously enacted law, the right to impose a qualification or declare a disqualification when a member-elect comes to the bar?

There are six different provisions in the Constitution respecting qualifications of a member of Congress. First, that he shall not be a member unless he shall have attained the age of 25 years; second, he shall have been a citizen of the United States for seven years; third, that he must be an inhabitant of the State where chosen; fourth, that he may be disqualified by judgment in cases of impeachment; fifth, a person holding an office under the United States shall not be a member of either House of Congress; and sixth, the provision in the constitutional amendment respecting those who have taken an oath inconsistent with their acts during the war of the rebellion.

There is no decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the question as to whether Congress has the power to add to the qualifications named. There has been much academic discussion of the subject. Some very excellent authority has declared that Congress has no such power. But, notwithstanding a feeling of reverence for the opinion of some men, I shall proceed briefly to combat that position.

Our State courts in many instances have construed exactly similar provisions. The supreme court of the State of New York, in the case of *Rogers vs. Buffalo*, in an opinion rendered by Mr. Justice Peckham, who now adorns the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, held that a provision of the Constitution declaring certain qualifications for office was not exclusive and did not bar the legislature from imposing new, reasonable, and proper qualifications.

In a very learned opinion by one of the ablest judges that ever sat on the bench in Ohio, Judge McIlvaine, in the case of *Ohio against Covington*, the same doctrine is explicitly and carefully and most forcibly laid down, and in the case of *Darrow against The People*, in 8 Colorado, where a negative provision of the constitution exactly similar in its rhetorical construction to that I am now discussing was under consideration, it was held that as the provision of their constitution was negative, it imposed no restriction whatever upon the legislative body.

But I find stronger intrinsic argument right in the body of the Constitution itself against this authority to restrict the power of the House.

In the first place, the language providing for the age, and so on, is negative in its character. No person shall become a member of Congress unless he is of a certain age, etc. And that clause of the Constitution was most ably and ingeniously and persuasively argued in 1807 upon the floor of the House of Representatives by John Randolph. I think no man can read that argument without being convinced at least as to the power of Congress.

But, in the next place, I want to call your attention to the last paragraph of Article VI. Here we have the argument, by analogy, that, in my opinion, modestly put forward, is conclusive upon the question of construction:

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

There is a positive affirmative declaration by the Constitution that a certain oath shall be administered to certain officers. If the construction contended for as to the qualification of members of Congress is correct, then Congress has no power to demand any other oath of any officer named in this section than that which is named in it.

Mr. Chief Justice Marshall had occasion to refer to that when he said, in the case of *McCullough against Maryland*, one of the greatest expositions of the Constitution to be found in the reports of the Supreme Court:

He would be charged with insanity who should contend that the legislature might not superadd to the oath directed by the Constitution such other oath of office as its wisdom might suggest.

Now, if John Marshall characterized as insanity a proposition that a positive declaration of the Constitution respecting an oath could not be added to, I shudder to think what word he would have used had he been referring to the mere adding to a negative expression of the Constitution.

But that same clause has another paragraph in it:

But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Now, if the Constitution had laid down all the qualifications which Congress or any other power had the right to impose, then it was unnecessary they should go on and declare that no religious test could be required. The Constitution is inconsistent in its parts and contradictory of itself if it be true that it meant that no qualification should be added except those named. If without the provision about a religious test such test might have been required, then the asserted interpretation of the qualification clauses falls to the ground. The presence of the religious-test clause is only to be explained and justified on the ground that without it Congress would have had the power to impose it.

But the construction here contended for has often been asserted and passed upon by the House of Representatives in numerous cases that have been here decided. I shall not advert to them specifically now, for the reason that they become more pertinent as we proceed to the second broad question as to our right to stop the claimant at this point. But our statutes are full, fairly swarming with penal provisions declaring that persons who have committed certain offenses are ineligible to office or place under the United States; and all down along the line, from the very first Congress that sat down until we had a complete penal system, Congress has recognized, and it has not been disputed, the right to declare persons ineligible to office for the commission of crime.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do not need for the purposes of this case to stand upon the broad right of Congress to add qualifications to those named in the Constitution. The ineligibility created in connection with the punishment of crime may and does arise out of the power inherent in Congress to punish crime; and in its spirit this does not conflict with the Constitution. It bars the way to no man against his will; it conflicts in no sense with the freedom of any man to follow any pursuit he pleases, and to put himself in any class which he may desire to put himself in. The ineligible class created by penal statutes is one that no man can enter without committing a crime. Do you think it violates either the letter or the spirit of the Constitution to say that no free agent who has every right that the laws or the Constitution ought to give to any man shall be barred from office unless he willfully goes into the criminal class?

Now, that proposition is not without authority. It is most cogently stated and reasoned and laid down in the well-known case of *Barker against The People* in 3 Cowen. I ought to say at this point that in that case the court first held—although it did not need to so hold—that every man was eligible for office who was not specifically disqualified by the Constitution. It thus directly opposes the position I took a moment ago; but the court goes on to elaborately show that in the way of punishment for crime the legislature had ample power and authority to disqualify.

But I ought also to say that Mr. Justice Peckham, in the case of *Rogers against Buffalo*, to which I referred a few moments ago, left nothing standing of the law in the *Barker* case except the proposition that I stand on here—that we may disqualify for crime—and pointed out most clearly that the position taken in

that case, in so far as it meant to declare the want of power in the legislature to add to the constitutional qualifications, was wrong, but that the legislature could not add arbitrary conditions, such as that no man who was a physician could be a candidate for office, and so on.

In the second place, under this head: Has Congress imposed any such qualification as apply to the claimant?

I have already read section 8 of the Edmunds Act. That law is in force to-day. It is a penal law of present operation in all of its parts over the Territories and the District of Columbia, and as to one who has rendered himself amenable to the punishment part of it it is operative everywhere where one is now that has been convicted under that law. That law has been held constitutional in the case of Murphy against Ramsey, in 114 U. S. Reports, page 15. It will be noted that that act makes ineligible not only one guilty of unlawful cohabitation, but also a polygamist, and does not require any conviction in either case. The charge is that the claimant was convicted of the first offense, and that he is now and has been for years a polygamist. Now, what is a polygamist? We are not in doubt as to that. The Supreme Court of the United States has made very clear what that is, and I will be pardoned for reading now very briefly what it has said. I make the following quotation from *Murphy vs. Ramsey*, 114 U. S., pages 41 and 42:

In our opinion any man is a polygamist or bigamist, in the sense of this section of the act, who, having previously married one wife, still living, and having another at the time when he presents himself to claim registration as a voter, still maintains that relation to a plurality of wives, although from the date of the passage of the act, March 22, 1882, until the day he offers to register and vote, he may not in fact have cohabited with more than one woman. Without regard to the question whether at the time he entered into such relation it was a prohibited and punishable offense, or whether by reason of lapse of time since its commission a prosecution for it may not be barred, if he still maintains the relation, he is a bigamist or polygamist, because that is the status which fixed habit and practice of his living has established. He has a plurality of wives, more than one woman, whom he recognizes as a wife, of whose children he is the acknowledged father, and whom with their children he maintains as a family, of which he is the head. And this status as to several wives may well continue to exist, as a practical relation, although for a period he may not in fact cohabit with more than one; for that is quite consistent with the constant recognition of the same relation to many, accompanied with a possible intention to renew cohabitation with one or more of the others when it may be convenient.

It is not, therefore, because the person has committed the offense of bigamy or polygamy, at some previous time, in violation of some existing statute, and as an additional punishment for its commission, that he is disfranchised by the act of March 22, 1882; nor because he is guilty of the offense, as defined and punished by the terms of the act; but because, having at some time entered into a bigamous or polygamous relation, by a marriage with a second or third wife, while the first was living, he still maintains it, and has not dissolved it, although for the time being he restricts actual cohabitation to but one. He might, in fact, abstain from actual cohabitation with all, and still be much as ever a bigamist or polygamist. He can only cease to be such when he has fully dissolved in some effective manner, which we are not called on here to point out, the very relation of husband to several wives which constitutes the forbidden status he has previously assumed.

Cohabitation is but one of the many incidents to the marriage relation. It is not essential to it. One man, where such a system has been tolerated and practiced, may have several establishments, each of which may be the home of a separate family, none of which he himself may dwell in or even visit. The statute makes an express distinction between bigamists and polygamists on the one hand and those who cohabit with more than one woman on the other; whereas, if cohabitation with several wives was essential to the description of those who are bigamists or polygamists, those words in the statute would be superfluous and unnecessary. It follows, therefore, that any person having several wives is a bigamist or polygamist in the sense of the act of March 22, 1882, although since the date of its passage he may not have cohabited with more than one of them.

Now, I have already stated, and I shall not go on further with it, as to the operation of the two proclamations of amnesty. It is enough for me to say that if the facts be as alleged, the claimant is in no better position than if no proclamation for amnesty had ever been issued.

Finally, upon this subject of ineligibility—and I ask the attention of the House to these measured words—if we consider the great powers of Congress, unrestricted save by the Constitution, we shall see that it can impose qualifications and declare ineligibilities, probably sufficient where crimes or offenses against civilization are concerned, to justify it, and in some instances to command it, to refuse admission to persons thus tainted.

If I am correct in this interpretation of our rights and power, it is not difficult to find its just application to the asserted facts in this case. For all such exercises of power by Congress those who participate in it are answerable only to their consciences, their constituents, and their country.

Mr. Speaker, we are not without precedent upon that proposition. This House, so far from denying this power to act along the line that I have just suggested, has declared its right to exercise that power. In the Forty-first Congress Mr. Whittimore, of South Carolina, for some charge of selling cadetships, was under the ban of the House. A resolution to expel him was about to be adopted when he resigned, and the House lost its jurisdiction and could only pass a resolution of censure. Within six weeks from the date of his resignation he came to the bar of this House with a certificate under the broad seal of the State of South Carolina, exact, perfect, unquestioned, claiming his right to a seat under and by virtue of a new election at the hands of the constituency who knew his offense and sent him here as their representative.

Mr. Speaker, that man had committed a crime, but it was a crime which carried with it ineligibility, possibly not for Congress at all, and never, except after due conviction in the courts of justice in a constitutional manner. But the House did not allow itself to be thus hedged in by any inferior authority. It did not even wait to do the things that we want done here. The House not only did not suspend the administration of the oath until a committee might examine the question and the House later determine, but it said to him then and there, "You shall not now or ever be sworn;" and his credentials were thrown back in his teeth and he never took his seat. That is a case as parallel as two cases can be to the case that we make here, with this difference: Instead of giving the committee time to answer the question whether he was entitled to take the oath of office, they decided it right then and there and sent him back to his people.

This case I take up at this point as sustaining the general proposition I just made, and also as sustaining the second proposition, that the House has the right to halt a man on the ground of ineligibility and declare that he shall not take the oath of office until the question of his eligibility has been answered.

Now, the power and right of the House in this respect are inherent and can not be questioned. It is only a question of propriety; it is only a question of expediency; it is only a question of parliamentary wisdom in order that no unwise precedent may be created for a later day. There has been much loose talk in the newspapers and elsewhere about the right and power of Congress and its duty in this regard, and as to what it has done. I do not want to make the statement as absolutely correct, but to this extent: I assert that in so far as my investigation has gone, and it has covered hundreds of cases and many volumes of the *RECORD* and *Globe*, I can find no instance where the House of Representatives has declared that it has not the right and that it ought not to halt a man at the bar of the House when the question of his eligibility was raised.

On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, I have, besides the case to which I have already referred, many others which explicitly declare the right of the House to do just this very thing, and where the House did it and refused to permit the oath to be administered to the applicant.

The general doctrine on this subject is laid down in McCrary's Law of Elections. I read from that not because the citation appears in Judge McCrary's work, but because I have read speeches of, I think, a hundred eminent lawyers and statesmen on the floor of the House where the doctrine laid down by McCrary has been declared and sustained, and I assert that the instances where a contrary doctrine is sought to be asserted by any speaker on the floor of the House, or any lawyer of eminence throughout the country, are so small and so few as to be swallowed up and overwhelmed in the flood of contrary opinion as laid down by the best writers and speakers of the day.

McCrary says—and the first two sentences seem to be all that some people have read on this subject:

The regular certificate of election properly signed is, as we have seen, to be taken as sufficient to authorize the person holding it to be sworn in. It is prima facie evidence of his election, and the only evidence thereof which can be considered in the first instance and in the course of the organization of a legislative body. But there are questions which may be raised touching the qualifications of a person elected which may be investigated and decided as a part of the prima facie case and as preliminary to the swearing in of the claimant.

Time. If a specific and apparently well-grounded allegation be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States that a person holding a certificate of election is not a citizen of the United States, or is not of the requisite age, or is for any other cause ineligible, the House will defer action upon the question of swearing in such person until there can be an investigation into the truth of such allegation.

It is necessary, however, that such allegation should be made by a responsible party. It is usually made, or vouched for at least, by some member or member-elect of the House. It is to be presented at the earliest possible moment after the meeting of the House for organization, and generally at the time that the person objected to presents himself to be sworn in. The person objected to upon such grounds as these is not sworn in with the other members, but stands aside for the time being, and the House, through its committee, with all possible speed proceeds to inquire into the facts.

The certificate of election does not ordinarily, if ever, cover the grounds of the due qualifications of the person holding it. It may be said that by declaring the person duly elected the certificate by implication avers that he was qualified to be elected and to hold the office. But it is well known that canvassing officers do not in fact inquire as to the qualifications of persons voted for; they certify what appears upon the face of the returns and nothing more.

This action, as I have said, Mr. Speaker, has been sustained time and time again on the floor of the House with the overwhelming mass of declarations and testimony of the ablest men of the country, to which I have already referred.

A most elaborate Congressional discussion occurred in the Fortieth Congress as to the Kentucky election. This Congress met in special session on the 4th of March and adjourned to a fixed date about the 1st of April. Immediately after this election were held in the State of Kentucky. On the 3d of July the Kentucky members presented themselves and demanded the right to be sworn in as members of the House under the House rules. But the House refused to permit them to be sworn in on the ground that they had been disloyal; that is to say, on the ground



that they suffered from some ineligibility. This was not an ineligibility created by the Constitution itself, nor created by any existing law of Congress, but because the House held them to be ineligible for the reason that they had been disloyal. The cases were discussed in page after page in the Globe. Report after report was filed in connection with the cases.

The discussion proceeded for some time upon the motion to refuse to administer the oath and to refer the cases to the Committee on Elections.

Representative Bingham, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on page 472, said:

I submit as a question of order that the resolution by my colleague, Mr. Schenck, is a resolution which goes to the qualification of the member named. The State is entitled to representation upon the presentation of its certificate under its grand seal, and the members are entitled to be sworn in according to the usual precedents of this country, unless special charges be made showing them not entitled or disqualified. They have the right to be sworn in unless there be presented specific cause against them, in which case I say the case ought to be referred to the committee, as proposed by my colleague. I believe my colleague has presented the question exactly according to the established precedents.

Mr. Schenck, on page 477, says:

The House is not asked to declare that John D. Young is not entitled to a seat here, but it is asked to declare upon this showing that he shall not be permitted now to take the oath, but shall stand back until some inquiry shall be made into the truthfulness of these allegations and a report made to the House upon which it can understandingly determine the question ultimately and finally.

On page 479 Mr. Boutwell says:

I think we are justified in taking this position: That when a member rises in his place and states that of his own knowledge or upon information worthy of belief a person presenting himself here for a seat in this House is or has been substantially a traitor to his Government, we have a right to decline to allow that person to take the oath until that matter has been investigated and he has been relieved from the charge.

Many other members made arguments of like character, and it will be difficult to find any serious objection at that time to the action of the House on that ground. The resolution was adopted, and the case went to the Committee on Elections.

On the 5th of July Mr. Marshall rose to a question of privilege, and moved that in the cases of Beck and Grover the Committee on Elections be discharged from further consideration of the question submitted to them. At this time Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, entered the discussion. Mr. Dawes was then the oldest member in respect to service in the House, had been chairman of the Committee on Elections for ten years or more, and may safely be said to be as high authority on the law pertaining to this case as any man who has ever sat in the House of Representatives.

He takes occasion in this debate to state in various forms his views, but the shortest statement of the proposition is found on page 502, in answer to a question from Mr. Wood, of New York. He said:

A well-grounded charge made in good faith against any man bringing a certificate here which extends in its scope to his qualification to sit as a member of this House should be heard before he is permitted to take the oath of office or occupy a seat.

Mr. Bingham again, on page 503, reasserts that—

When a charge is made in due form either upon the responsibility of a member or by petition and ex parte affidavit against a person or persons claiming to be elected as members of this House from an organized State, the case ought to be referred to a committee, and the presentation of such a case, going to the qualifications of a person presenting himself as a member, ought to suspend the administration of the oath to him.

Mr. Dawes's contention was sustained by the House (page 514). The committee in that case in its preliminary report held:

That any specific and apparently well-grounded charge of personal disloyalty made against a person claiming a seat as a member of this House ought to be investigated and reported upon before such person is permitted to take the seat.

On the 17th of July Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privilege respecting the same subject. The discussion proceeded as before, but the immediate question was whether the withdrawal of an affidavit by one of the ex parte witnesses affected the case.

Mr. Dawes more than once in this discussion, on page 700, declares the right to refuse to swear in a man against whom a well-grounded charge of disqualification is made. What he said in one instance is especially applicable here:

I submit that that gentleman [referring to another member] has already committed himself to the doctrine that no matter what crime a man may have committed against his country, he has the right to come here and take a seat in this House, to sit here in mockery of the authority of the Government, pretending to make laws in its support.

He says again, on the same page:

When there is presented alongside of the certificate a case which leads members here, clothed by the Constitution with the power and duty of passing upon the qualifications of those who apply for admission—when there is presented alongside of such a certificate such a case as leads us to suppose that there is good reason to believe that the man presenting himself is disqualified, it is the duty of those whom the Constitution requires to pass upon the qualifications of members to stop at this initial point and pass upon that question.

On the 21st of November, 1867 (Globe, volume 64, page 768), the members-elect from Tennessee were called. Mr. Eldredge objected to swearing in of Mr. Stokes, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The only charge against Stokes was that he had written a letter in May, 1861, containing disloyal sentiments, but it was shown that after that he had fought for two years in the Union Army. He was seated, as he ought to have been.

Mr. Brooks objected to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, Mr. Mullen, and Mr. Arnell, of Tennessee. There was an extended discussion, the facts in each case presented, and the House passed the following substitute on a yea-and-nay vote of 117 yeas and 28 nays, as follows:

That the credentials of R. R. Butler, of the First district of Tennessee, be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that he be not sworn in pending the investigation.

On the 21st of November, in the discussion of the Tennessee case, page 774, Mr. Schenck gives his second well-considered approval of the doctrine.

On page 777 Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, puts himself on record as sustaining the doctrine of the committee.

On December 3 the committee filed a second report, found in 2 Bartlett's Election Cases, page 368. In this report the committee assert that they adhere to the views expressed in the first report, on the ground that the House is the judge of the qualifications of its members, of which fidelity to the Constitution is one, and that such charge should be investigated before such person is permitted to take the seat.

The committee calls attention to the fact that the House concurred in that view of the committee.

Again, in a report filed January 7, 1868, the committee announces its continued adherence to the rule previously laid down.

In a report made January 21, 1868, by Mr. Dawes (page 405, 2 Bartlett's), in the John Young Brown case, a very elaborate report, the same doctrine is laid down, and a resolution was reported that Brown was not entitled to take the oath of office or to hold the seat.

In the case of McKee vs. Young (page 434) the same kind of a resolution was presented. This report was made March 23, 1868, and laid down the same doctrine of ineligibility.

On the 31st of January, 1868, the case of Smith vs. Brown came up for discussion in the House, and continued for some days.

The questions were elaborately discussed, especially by Mr. Dawes. (See pages 894, 895.)

Of course at that time the immediate question to determine was as to the general right of Brown to take his seat, and not the question as to the right to halt him at the bar of the House during the organization and refuse to administer the oath. Nevertheless the same question is involved in the lengthy discussion which followed.

On page 899 Mr. Shellabarger's views are very succinctly put in a letter which he wrote while absent from Washington.

A very able and instructive discussion is found in the speech of Mr. Cook, especially on page 909.

The final argument made by Mr. Dawes will be found in volume 69, page 149, Appendix, Fortieth Congress.

Then in the same Congress we find also the case of Winchester and Rice. That was in the next Congress, but the time is unimportant. This is the case of Winchester and Rice, from the State of Kentucky, which came up on the credentials in the midst of the organization of the House, when only about one-half of the members had been sworn in. Objection was made to the swearing in of Winchester on the ground that there was an indictment pending against him in the United States court in Kentucky charging him with disloyalty, and a similar charge against Rice.

An effort was made to have them stand aside by consent. They refused to do it. A resolution was offered that their cases be sent to a committee, and pending the examination of the case by the committee that they be not permitted to be sworn in or take seats. The previous question was demanded; the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of the House of 96 to 48, and the main question, which had actually been settled by the calling and settling of the previous question, was about to be put, when Winchester and his companion asked that the case go over until the next day. The next day they came in, and it was apparent from a moment's examination of the testimony that they presented that there was nothing in the charge of disloyalty.

The indictment against Winchester had been dismissed. There was no charge against him; but, nevertheless, the House had taken hold of the question. It had passed upon the question, had assumed and kept jurisdiction of the question, and beyond any sort of controversy would in another instant have sent those cases to the committee had they not voluntarily withdrawn.

Somewhat more in detail the proceedings connected with the organization of the Forty-first Congress are as follows:

At the organization of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, on the 4th of March, 1869 (Globe, volume 74), after the election of a Speaker, Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, when Maryland was called (page 5), objected to the swearing in of Patrick Hamil, of that State, on a charge of disloyalty. A discussion followed, and pending that the other members who had been called were sworn in.

Finally the Speaker suggested that Mr. Hamil step aside for the present, which was done.

When the State of Kentucky was called (see page 6), Mr. Shanks objected to the swearing in of Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice on the ground that they had been disloyal, and that Winchester was under indictment for disloyalty.

The Speaker suggested that the gentlemen whose right was challenged waive the claim of their right to be sworn in until the other members had taken the oath.

Mr. Eldredge hoped that those gentlemen would not yield their right; thereupon the Speaker said:

Then the question must be decided now. The Clerk will present the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Shanks.

The resolution was therefore read, referring the cases to the Committee on Elections, and that pending such inquiry Winchester and Rice should not be sworn in as members.

Mr. Shanks called for the previous question. While the vote was being taken on ordering the previous question, Mr. McCormick raised the point of order that those who had not been sworn in could not vote. The Speaker refused to entertain the point, as the House was dividing.

The question then came up on ordering the main question. Mr. Eldredge called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

On ordering the previous question there were yeas 96, nays 48; so the previous question was ordered. Then Mr. Eldredge raised the point of order that none but those sworn in had the right to vote. The Speaker overruled the point of order, and held that those not sworn could vote.

It was not until this point that, at the suggestion of one of the Kentucky members, Messrs. Winchester and Rice withdrew for the time being for the sake of removing any obstacle to the progress of business.

The House, however, having ordered the previous question on the proposition to send their cases to the Committee on Elections before being sworn in, and the Chair having held that all members-elect were entitled to vote on the proposition, it is apparent that it put itself squarely in favor of halting at the bar of the House a person charged with ineligibility, and sending his case at once to the committee.

On the following day (see page 13) a resolution was offered by Mr. Beck that Messrs. Winchester and Rice be now sworn in. He accompanied his resolution with a statement showing that the charges against them were untrue, and that the indictment referred to in the proceedings of the day before had been dismissed.

Mr. Shanks, who made the objection, admitted that there was a fair presumption that there was nothing in the case. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Winchester and Rice were sworn in.

Objection was also made on the first day to the right of Vanhorn and Dyer, of Missouri, to be sworn in; but the only reason given for objecting was that they were not actually elected—no question of qualification arising.

Messrs. Vanhorn and Dyer, after a brief discussion, temporarily withdrew.

Mr. Lawrence objected to the swearing in of Mr. Rogers as a member from the Second district of Arkansas, but his statement of the case showed only a claim of unfair election.

Mr. Garfield said:

I desire to ask my colleague if all that he is now reading or suggesting from that paper is not clearly a matter that relates to the contest as to the ultimate right of this gentleman to his seat, and not to the prima facie right on the credentials to be sworn in as a member. It seems to me that this person has a right to be sworn in if his credentials are regularly witnessed and there be no personal objections which would prevent him from taking the oath.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Lawrence's resolution was laid on the table, and Mr. Rogers was sworn in.

At this point the House adjourned.

On the reassembling of the House a resolution was adopted notifying the Senate that the House had assembled, chosen a Speaker, and that it was ready to proceed to business.

This notwithstanding no other officers of the House had been elected.

Thereupon the cases of Vanhorn and Dyer came up on a resolution that they be sworn in.

Mr. Benjamin observed (see page 10) that in these cases there was no point raised as to the eligibility of these parties to occupy seats in the House. It was a question of election, and of course would go to the Committee on Elections, but they were entitled to be sworn in.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by a vote of 4 yeas to 163 nays.

This shows that the House took complete jurisdiction of the subject of swearing in the men, and permitted them to be sworn in upon a manifest theory. It was a question merely as to their election, and not as to their eligibility.

Mr. Butler withdrew his objection to the swearing in of Hamill, of Maryland, because he said he had examined the affidavits and

evidence in the case and thought that the prima facie case as made by the certificate ought at this time to prevail.

The case was sent to the Committee on Elections and was never heard of again.

Later, the same day, Mr. Farnsworth (page 18) moved that the members from Georgia be sworn in. After considerable discussion Mr. Farnsworth modified his resolution, ordering a reference of the credentials and papers of the Georgia members to the Committee on Elections when appointed, with directions to report to the House whether their papers present a prima facie right to their seats.

These members were therefore not permitted to be sworn in, but their cases passed over under the resolution.

Thereupon a motion was made that the House now proceed to the election of Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, etc.

Before the motion was put Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, rose to a question of privilege and asked leave to present the credentials of Mr. Rogers, of Tennessee, claiming a seat as Representative from that State.

The Speaker refused to entertain it as a question of privilege, holding that it was not as high a question as the election of officers. Thereupon the House proceeded to elect its officers.

I make the following comments on the proceedings connected with the organization of the Forty-first Congress:

(1) After the election of the Speaker, and before all the members were sworn in, the body proceeded to consider questions of the right of members-elect to be sworn in. Some it permitted to be sworn in.

As to Winchester and Rice it practically decided that their cases could be sent to the committee to determine their right to take the oath as well as to seat its members on a question of eligibility, though their credentials were perfect.

(2) In the Georgia case the same thing was done, although it ought to be said that the ground for not settling it at that time was because it was evident that a good deal of time would be spent in the discussion.

(3) The Speaker held that all the members-elect had the right to vote, whether they had been sworn in or not. It is to be presumed that this ruling did not mean that a member-elect had a right to vote on his own case.

(4) Before all the members who had been requested to stand aside had been sworn in, and when the only officer elected was the Speaker, the Senate was notified that the House had chosen the Speaker and was ready to proceed to business.

(5) A committee was appointed to join with a like committee from the Senate to make the usual notification to the President.

(6) The question of the right of the Louisiana members to be sworn in was, before the election of the other officers, referred to the Committee on Elections.

In this case, however, there was question as to whether the credentials on their face were sufficient.

(7) The Speaker refused, on the raising of the question of privilege, to permit Mr. Rogers, of Tennessee, to be sworn in after a motion had been made, but not put, that the House proceed to the election of the other officers.

On the 30th of March, 1870 (Globe, volume 77, page 2292), the credentials of J. C. Connor, claiming a seat as Representative from the State of Texas, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

There seems to have been no demand on the part of Connor to be sworn in.

On page 2323 the Committee on Elections on March 31, 1870, reported in favor of administering the oath to the Representatives-elect from the State of Texas, including Mr. Connor.

Notwithstanding this report on his prima facie right, an effort was made to offer an amendment that Connor be not sworn in, but that his case be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report both on the prima facie right and on its merits.

The ground for this resolution was stated to be that Connor, whose certificate was in due form, had committed some offense for which he had been tried by a military court of inquiry and acquitted.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, appears in this case as the champion of the proposed amendment and against permitting Connor to be sworn in, notwithstanding the report of the committee.

Mr. Dawes spoke on the question, declaring that this was a very different case from those which came from Kentucky in the Fortieth Congress, and repeated his statement of the right and duty of the House where question is made as to the qualification of a person asking to be sworn in.

Many other members took the same ground, but declared that the rule did not apply, as it certainly did not, to a case such as they had under consideration.

In the discussion over the Connor case no serious question seems to have been raised as to the right to stop a member-elect at the bar and refuse to swear him in if the charge of ineligibility was made.

Mr. Banks, on page 2328, asserted the view that while it was not



wise always to exercise the high prerogative of refusing to swear a man in, yet that the House had the undoubted power, and that it ought not by any decision ever to seem to doubt or deny its existence.

Mr. Garfield took the same view, on page 2326, saying:

My friend will allow me to say that we may go back of the certificate in anything that touches the constitutional right of a member to a seat.

The resolution reported by the committee in the Connor case was adopted.

At the organization of the Forty-second Congress, March 4, 1871 (Globe, volume 85, page 6), when the name of Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina, was called, after the election of Speaker, Mr. Maynard objected to his being sworn in on the ground that he was personally disqualified.

The Speaker said:

Following the course adopted in the organization of past Houses, the Chair will first swear in those members against whom no objection whatever is presented,

and the Speaker later on held that Mr. Maynard had the right to make the objection, notwithstanding the fact that he had not been sworn in.

Mr. Waddell accordingly stood aside. No further effort was made in Mr. Waddell's case until after the organization was complete by the election of the other officers.

Accordingly, later in the same day his case was called up and decided on its merits, so that he was permitted to be sworn in.

In the discussion of this case Mr. Maynard, who had objected, said:

As to whether we shall refer his case to the Committee on Elections or whether we will swear him in, I have felt bound from a knowledge of the facts disclosed to me by a gentleman from North Carolina to make presentation of the case to the House that we might follow the same course as in the last Congress and in the Congress before the last, as well as in the Thirty-ninth Congress. It is a safe, prudent, wise, and judicious course, as the experience of the last few years has clearly demonstrated. If this gentleman shall be found able to stand the ordeal of that examination, he can be admitted on the removal of his disabilities.

Although Mr. Maynard grounded his objection on this personal disqualification and the right of the House to administer the oath, no person controverted that position; but the House passed upon the question of his disqualification; consequently he was entitled to be sworn in.

On the same day, after the election of the Speaker and before the other officers had been elected, an objection was made to the swearing in of the Representatives from Tennessee on some ground connected with the validity of the law under which they were elected; but objection was later on withdrawn and the members-elect were sworn in.

Objection was then made to the Mississippi delegation. This involved only the question of manner of election. Mr. Bingham, during the debate (on page 9), says:

I trust, sir, the day is past for challenging the right of any State in this Union to representation on the floor of Congress when her Representatives present themselves with certificates prima facie entitling them to seats, unless the persons so presenting themselves should be challenged as disqualified under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Again, Mr. Bingham (on page 10) says:

According to the traditions of the Republic, when persons come to the bar of this House as Representatives of organized States with a prima facie case of election, and whose personal qualifications are not challenged, it is not usual to deny their admission for the discharge of their duties upon this floor; but it is usual, on the contrary, to admit them and allow them to be sworn in, and if a question arises such as that suggested by the gentleman from Indiana, to wit, an irregularity in the election, it is referred uniformly to the Committee on Elections to ascertain the facts.

Of course this delegation was sworn in and their credentials referred to the Committee on Elections.

Thus we see the House has explicitly declared that it had the right and that it had the power, and that under certain conditions which then existed it would exercise that right and that power, to refuse to administer the oath.

All through these discussions, which I shall not take time to read from, the statement of law is made, almost without being seriously controverted, as laid down in the text of Judge McCrary's book. Mr. Haskell, who was objecting, for another reason, in the Forty-seventh Congress, in the last Cannon case, to the refusal to permit a man to be sworn, quoted the law against himself in this way: That when there is a prima facie case, but two sets of questions can be considered—first, the face of the certificate and the facts revealed in the certificate, and second, those questions going to show the qualifications of the man certified to, as to whether he can take the oath of office or not, and when those two branches of the subject have been exhausted, the prima facie case ends.

There was an able Representative stating all the case he could state for himself while on the other side of the practical proposition that confronts us here.

Mr. Speaker, we are told that this will make an unhappy precedent. Precedent! Why, what we do here we do before the open and gazing eyes of all the world, and we are at once dragged to the bar of history to answer for our deeds. We are no cloistered court. We are no statute-bound tribunal. We are the servants

of the people, empowered, thank God, under the Constitution to do the right as we see the right. That is the law that binds us. The public eye is on us; the public conscience quickens us. In that presence and before such a judge we can do no wrong if we obey it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] would not enter upon a discussion of the merits of the question involved in this case. The case which I shall attempt to discuss here and present to the House is one which does not in any sense involve the merits of this controversy. The question which we are called upon to consider, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, is the simple one as to whether the member-elect from Utah, with his credentials regular in form, is entitled to be sworn into this House as a member. I say the consideration of that question does not, in my judgment, involve the merits of the controversy—that is, his right to retain his seat as a member. I can not, sir, give my support to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER]. I am not willing to reject the Representative of a sovereign State of this Union who presents himself at the bar of the House with a proper certificate of election, duly signed, under the great seal of his State, and demands his seat. I have had the credentials of the member-elect from Utah produced and I now ask the Clerk to read those credentials.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### STATE OF UTAH, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, James T. Hammond, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1898, at the general election held within and for said State, Brigham H. Roberts was duly elected Representative to the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America, from the State of Utah, as appears from the returns of said election, which have been duly canvassed and certified.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 10th day of December, A. D. 1898.

[SEAL.]

J. T. HAMMOND,

Secretary of State.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, these credentials are in due form. The member-elect comes with the same evidence of his rights to a seat that you possess, Mr. Speaker, or as is held by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] who offers the resolution of exclusion, and for one I say I will not unite in making a precedent which may, and which I predict will, inevitably arise in the future to plague those who come after us.

The right of a member to his seat is an exalted one. The right of a State to representation on this floor has never been denied here when she properly commissions a gentleman who is eligible and sends him here. Now, I notice that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] in his arguments, if I could understand him aright, presents only one objection which goes to the constitutional right of the member-elect to his seat. He refers to a charge or a record which he says has been produced, which establishes the fact that the member-elect is not a naturalized citizen or a citizen of Utah. But, Mr. Speaker, I ask the attention of the House to the fact that upon this point the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] does not upon his honor or responsibility as a member charge that this fact is true. I have before me here the statement made by the gentleman from Ohio on yesterday, when he made his objection, in respect to this one constitutional objection to the member-elect from Utah taking his seat. The gentleman uses the following language, which I read from the RECORD:

I ought also to say, in addition to what I have just said, that I have in my possession a certified copy of the court record under which the claimant to this seat was supposed to be naturalized, and that eminent counsel assert that if that be the record in the case—

That if that be the record in the case—

there is grave doubt if the claimant is a citizen of the United States.

It raises a doubt, it seems, in the minds of counsel. But the gentleman adds:

I offer and express no opinion upon that proposition.

The only authority which the gentleman cited which said that you might inquire into the prima facie right of a member who presents himself here to be sworn in related to a constitutional objection and not to other objections such as might justify the expulsion or the exclusion of a member after he was seated.

I undertake to say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not believe there is any precedent which the gentleman can produce which goes to the point of excluding a member-elect or depriving him of his right to be sworn in when he presents himself and demands that right, where there is no constitutional question involved.

The member from Utah, it must be conceded, stands here with credentials regular in every respect, and in so far as any evidence has been adduced he is in every respect eligible and has complied with every constitutional requirement.

Mr. FLEMING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman allow me to suggest at this point that he read the certificate, or have read the certificate of naturalization that the gentleman from Utah has in his possession? The original certificate is here and in regular form.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I assume that it is true, and that it is in regular form.

But that question does not arise here now, because no gentleman is alleging here upon his responsibility as a member that the member-elect from Utah has not been regularly naturalized as a citizen.

Mr. BAILEY of Texas. The resolution does not raise that question.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And the resolution does not raise that question, as has been suggested to me by the gentleman from Texas.

But, Mr. Speaker, in the discussion of the case by me I do not intend to touch even remotely the merits of the case—that is, the ultimate right of the member to his seat—but to discuss only the prima facie right of the claimant at bar to be sworn and the right of the State to be represented here and now. The merits of the controversy, as I have stated, do not arise in considering this question. The gentleman from Utah may be guilty of the offense and crime intimated and charged; but the fact of his guilt or innocence does not arise in the consideration of the question as to his prima facie right to be sworn as a member, because the investigation into these matters should be made as to his right to hold a seat.

Mr. Speaker, I speak alone for myself in this matter. I do not claim to speak for any party or any organization upon this floor. I have decided and positive convictions upon this question, and I simply want to give utterance to those convictions as I feel I should be bound by them.

I say in the outset, with all the emphasis I can command, if the member from Utah is guilty of the offenses charged against him, he should not be allowed to retain a seat in the House. If there is one thing upon which the American people are one, and upon which they should remain united, it is that the homes of our people and their domestic relations shall be forever preserved in all their loveliness, sweetness, and purity. [Applause.]

But, sir, in considering the pending question these matters do not arise and should not be considered, and no member ought to permit his judgment to be warped by public clamor or by any temporary excitement. I care not what action the House may take after trial has been given to the member. If found guilty as charged, he can be removed from the House in an orderly and becoming fashion; but to condemn him before a hearing is given and to deny him his right to be sworn and to participate in the organization of this House is a condemnation without trial. [Applause.] No severer condemnation can be pronounced against a member, Mr. Speaker, than to deny him the right to be sworn when this House is being organized; and the claimant stands here now, just as he stood on yesterday, by special agreement, when his name was called and he demanded to be sworn as a member to represent his State and participate in the full organization of the House. Mr. Speaker, the act of Congress, as found in section 31 of the Revised Statutes, is as follows, and I ask the attention of members to it. I will read it:

The Clerk of the last House shall make a roll of the Representatives-elect and place thereon the names of those persons and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States, respectively, or the laws of the United States.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Tennessee permit me to ask him a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Do you think it is necessary that the certificate should show that the claimant was elected in accordance with the laws of the State or the laws of the United States? Is it necessary that the certificate should show that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can not quite hear what the gentleman says.

Mr. HEPBURN. Should the certificate recite the fact that the member was elected in accordance with the laws of the State?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think the credentials submitted by the gentleman are in proper form and that they entitle him to a seat. I wish to discuss this question along the lines I have laid out and do not want to be interrupted by questions that interfere with the line of my argument.

Mr. HEPBURN. I understood you to say you were reading—

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands the gentleman from Tennessee declines to be interrupted further.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I can not yield. My time is expiring.

I have read, Mr. Speaker, section 31 of the Revised Statutes. Now, sir, it is made the duty of the Speaker to administer the oath of office to all Members and Delegates present. The statute quoted is mandatory, and it conveys no discretion either to the Clerk or to the Speaker. In the case at bar the Clerk of the last House has discharged his part of the duty, that part enjoined upon him by the section of the statute which I have read. He has examined the credentials of the member from Utah; he has found

them in regular and proper form, and, as was his duty, he has placed his name on the roll of Representatives-elect of this House. The Clerk of this House did that on the 4th day of March last, and since that date the member has drawn his salary, has enjoyed the franking privilege, and exercised all other legitimate privileges of a member-elect.

It remains, then, but for the Speaker of this House to comply with the plain provisions of the statute which I have quoted—that is, discharge his duty by administering to the member the oath of office. Any other course will set a most dangerous precedent, and your action will tend inevitably to chaos and revolution.

Mr. Speaker, this body has existed for one hundred and ten years, and for this long and eventful period the certificate of a governor of a State in an unbroken line of precedents has constituted the title of members of this House. The member at the bar holds the title upon which all have been sworn at the beginning of Congress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] has presented numerous precedents in support of his resolution, but I say here and now that I have examined these cases, and when properly analyzed and understood they will be found not inconsistent with the contention I make. These precedents, taken from cases which occurred during the war and which arose during the disorganized and chaotic condition for the few years following the war, are for obvious reasons not to be relied upon now. At that time no attention was paid, as we all know, to constitutional qualifications. As suggested by a member near me, it was once said by a distinguished Senator that constitutional amendments were then written with a sword; and so qualifications for members of this House were enforced in the same way.

When the life of the nation was supposed to be at stake, the House cared very little for regularity of proceedings and did not claim that it was controlled by parliamentary precedents. These precedents made during the war have all been overruled, in my judgment, since the passions of war subsided, and can not be depended upon now to sustain the contention of the gentleman from Ohio. The latter cases which have come before the House, where a similar question was raised to the one now pending, have uniformly sustained the contention which I make. They establish the sound doctrine that in all cases like the pending one the member is entitled to be sworn and given his seat. I do not depend upon my own opinion or judgment when I solemnly assert this principle and make this contention. I shall quote briefly some of the ablest and most learned gentlemen who have ever occupied seats on this floor when they were discussing cases similar to the one now pending.

The first case I cite arose in this House during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, December 2, 1873. On that day Mr. Cannon, a Delegate elected from Utah, presented himself at the bar of the House to take the oath of office as Delegate from that Territory. An objection to his doing so was made by a member—I believe Mr. Merriam, of New York. The grounds of objection were substantially the same as those now made against the member-elect from Utah. The question being raised, it was debated by several members of the House who were conspicuous for their ability and patriotism. These gentlemen had long been members of this House, and spoke for the two great parties then as now represented upon this floor.

The Delegate from Utah who presented himself with the proper credentials was a Republican, and the objection made to his being qualified and taking his seat was that he was a polygamist. How history has repeated itself, Mr. Speaker. The first gentleman that spoke upon this question was the Hon. Samuel S. Cox, of New York, and I shall quote briefly what he said. I quote from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of December 2, 1873, on page 7. Remember, Mr. Speaker, that it was a case exactly on all fours with the case now pending before the House. A Delegate from Utah presented himself to be sworn, and the objection was that he was a polygamist. He was a Republican, which is about the only difference between the two cases as I distinguish them now.

Mr. LACEY. Will the gentleman from Tennessee yield a moment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I hope the gentleman from Iowa will allow me to get along; my time is fast going. I would yield if I could. Mr. Cox said:

I do not raise any moral question here.

That is our position now. He said:

I do not care anything about Mormonism; but the point is, that this gentleman has a prima facie right to the seat, and we are setting a precedent that may be dangerous. I know my friend and I should agree in regard to some practices in Utah, but I hope the House will not depart from the regular established custom and break down the prima facie certificate of the governor of the Territory. Let us stand on principle. I move that the Delegate from Utah be sworn in.

Such was the opinion of Mr. Cox, of New York, a leading Democrat, long after the passion of war had subsided and long after the alleged precedent which has been cited by the gentleman from



Ohio. Mr. Cox, I have said, was a Democrat, a leading Democrat, and that was the opinion he expressed at the time. The gentleman whose seat was in controversy was a Republican. But it demonstrates, Mr. Speaker, that a Democrat can rise higher than mere party prejudices when the right of a member to his seat on this floor is affected. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But, sir, other gentlemen spoke on this question. I want to read what Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, said. I quote from his remarks on that occasion:

Mr. BUTLER of Massachusetts. I desire to say to the House that I do not believe that when a man comes here with proper credentials from the proper authority it has ever been the custom of the House, or ever ought to be, that he shall not have prima facie his seat, because the moment we break away from that rule, then in high party times the House could never be organized. That is all that any of us have when we come here. While I do not mean to give any opinion or to intimate any as to the merits of this case, of which I know nothing, yet I will say that here is a case where a man holds from the governor of a Territory the proper credentials, and that Territory is entitled to be represented on this floor until something shall be shown to the House to take away that right. I trust, therefore, that my friend from New York [Mr. Merriam], who offered this resolution, will withdraw it and allow Mr. Cannon to be sworn in.

That is not all. Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, one of the most learned men who ever occupied a seat here or in the other end of the Capitol, gave his opinion. Let me read you a sentence or two from his speech on that occasion:

Mr. G. F. HOAR. This precise question came up in the last House in the case of Mr. Clark, of Texas. His credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, and that committee reported that the only question for the House to consider was, whether Mr. Clark's credentials were regular in form, and whether the officer certifying them was entitled by the law of the State and the usages of the House to give him those credentials. Thereupon the House seated Mr. Clark, though, a few weeks after, the committee reported upon the whole case, and the House decided that Mr. Clark was not entitled to the seat he had been occupying and gave it to his competitor, Mr. Giddings.

I will read briefly now from the remarks of Mr. Potter, of New York, another distinguished Democrat and a man of conspicuous ability:

Mr. POTTER. There is no question about certificates presented in this case. As appeared by the very proper inquiry of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Kellogg], this is the only certificate presented and the only pretense that anybody has to the seat. The resolution of my colleague [Mr. Merriam] goes, by way of objection to this gentleman being sworn in, upon the ground that he is guilty of certain practices contrary to the laws of the United States. Now, the difficulty with my colleague's objection is that the statute has prescribed certain qualifications for the office of Delegate from the Territory, but among those qualifications is not innocence in respect of practices to which my friend alludes.

We had that precise question in the Forty-first Congress, when a gentleman from Virginia was charged with disloyalty and other offenses; and it was agreed, almost without a dissenting voice upon this side of the House, that the House had no power to consider or determine, as a prerequisite to admission, whether or not he had been guilty of those or any other offenses, provided he came here with the constitutional requirements in reference to his qualifications, and provided also he brought prima facie evidence of a right to a seat in a certificate from the governor. Were there two certificates here, or any contest about the office, it would then be proper to refer the question to the Committee on Elections. But when there is no question as to who was elected, we can not now try or even consider the suggestion that this man was guilty of the offenses charged, because that has nothing whatever to do with his right to a seat here.

Then Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, addressed himself to the question. He was a Republican. Unlike the last gentleman quoted, Mr. Potter, he occupied the same position politically as the gentleman whose seat was in contest. He took the same view, however, as the preceding gentlemen:

Mr. MAYNARD. There is another question in connection with this case to which I desire to call attention. It is that this resolution is introduced with a preamble which asserts certain propositions to be facts. We have no evidence to that effect; we have no documents presented; the mover of the resolution has made no statement upon his own authority or otherwise, and it seems to me that it would be very rash for us to assume the truth of those statements, and to act upon them, so far as to prevent the swearing in of this Delegate.

It is in that aspect of the case that I am prevented from making the motion that I first thought of making—to refer this resolution to the Committee on Elections.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Niblack, a very distinguished lawyer of the State of Indiana, moved that the resolution (a resolution like that proposed by the gentleman from Ohio) be laid on the table. That motion was adopted without a division; and immediately afterwards Mr. Cannon was sworn in and took his seat.

I might add, sir, that, although Mr. Cannon was a Republican, not a member on either side of the House—no member on the Democratic side of the House—raised his voice in opposition to the position which I contend for to-day. No Democrat and no Republican objected to his being sworn in, but the resolution was laid on the table without a division, as I have suggested, and he took his seat.

That is not all. The question was again raised in the Forty-fifth Congress. At that time the House was Democratic, and the member claiming his seat was a colored man from South Carolina whose name was Rainey. Upon the right of this member to take his seat numbers of gentlemen made remarks. He came here with the proper certificate of election and his credentials were regular in form.

In behalf of his right to be sworn Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, spoke. Mr. Banks was a distinguished Republican. He had been a Speaker and had presided over the deliberations of this House. I will quote a line or two from what Mr. Banks said on that occasion. I will not take the time to read it all. There is a good deal of sound reasoning. He says:

Mr. BANKS. I submit that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Rainey] ought to be admitted to take the oath as a member of this House, because he has the certificate of his government that he has been elected according to law. There is no reason why the House should not hereafter inquire into the validity of that election. It may make such inquiry the very moment after Mr. Rainey has been admitted upon the certificate. But the very existence of our Government depends upon our recognition of the certificates of State governments to the election of members of this House. We could never organize this House if any member was permitted upon any opinion of his own to impeach the certificates of the governments under which members of this House are elected. Until the last Congress, the precedents of which have been referred to by the gentleman from Virginia, there has never been a single case where this House has set aside, as to the prima facie case, the certificate of a State government to the election of a member of Congress. In every case where the certificates have been disregarded as prima facie evidence of election it has been where the officer or officers that made the certificate have impeached their own certificate.

I will also read here what I see attributed to ex-Senator Edmunds in a Philadelphia paper:

ROBERTS SHOULD BE SEATED.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 23, 1899.

The Constitution fixes and describes the qualifications necessary for a member of the House of Representatives. I think the House has no constitutional right to add others, either affirmatively or negatively, and, therefore, I think that if Mr. Roberts was regularly elected, was of requisite age, resided in the State of Utah, and is willing to take the oath prescribed by Constitution, the House has no right to refuse to allow him to be sworn in.

It is more dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people for the House to set up standards of admission not prescribed by Constitution than to admit to be sworn any person whom the people of a State choose to elect. That done, the Constitution has itself provided for the House ridding itself of any member who, upon its own conscience, it believes for any reason ought not to continue therein.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to quote also at this point the opinion of possibly the most illustrious gentleman who ever occupied a seat upon the other side, or indeed upon either side of this House, Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio. [Applause.] In referring to the contested-election case of Hull against Bisbee, General Garfield said:

I will say this, the certificate was in full legal form, certifying to the legal facts which are ordinarily certified to in certificates that come here. Mr. Belford bore those credentials, and I, in common with my associates on this side of the House, said that he must be sworn in under those credentials.

He said again:

If he brought that certificate here unchallenged by any higher paper, he ought to be sworn in.

But that was not all that Mr. Garfield said. I have here a broader statement from General Garfield, which goes squarely to the point in controversy, that where the credentials of a member-elect are presented, regular in form, there is no power in the House to exclude the member-elect from his seat.

Mr. CARMACK. I will ask the gentleman from what State that contest was.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was the Rogers case from the State of Arkansas; the first session of the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, at that time submitted a resolution—that Mr. Rogers shall not be permitted to take the oath of office, or a seat as such Representative, but that his credentials shall be and are hereby referred to the Committee on Elections when appointed.

In the course of the debate General Garfield said:

I desire to ask my colleague if all that he is now reading or suggesting from that paper is not clearly matter that relates to the contest as to the ultimate right of this gentleman to his seat, and not to the prima facie right on the credentials to be sworn in as a member. It seems to me that this person has a right to be sworn in if his credentials are regular, unless there be personal objections which would prevent him from taking the oath.

After debate the member from Arkansas, Mr. Rogers, was admitted and sworn.

Mr. CARMACK. Will my colleague allow me to interrupt him just for a moment?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. CARMACK. Was it not charged in that case that he was not a citizen of the United States?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have that here, and I thank my colleague for calling attention to it, although I intended to mention it. One of the very grounds of objection to the admission of this member-elect, Mr. Rogers, was that it was alleged in the objection that he was not a citizen of the United States or of the State of Arkansas.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. And that he was not of legal age, was it not?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I will read what Mr. Lawrence said:

I rise to submit two reasons why Mr. Rogers, claiming to be elected, shall not be sworn into office. They are, first, that he is not a citizen of the State of Arkansas and was not a citizen of that State at the time of his election.

The very constitutional question which the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] does not raise in this case, because he says he will not express an opinion upon it.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield to me?  
The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Tennessee yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.  
Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Does the Constitution require that a man be a citizen of the State in order that he be eligible as a member of Congress?

Mr. RICHARDSON. The point I want to call to the attention of the gentleman from Ohio and to the House is that, regardless of this charge, General Garfield said it was not to be considered at that time.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Precisely; there was no question of qualification in the case.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Will the gentleman listen to what was there said? General Garfield said:

I desire to ask my colleague if all that he is now reading or suggesting from that paper is not clearly matter that relates to the contest as to the ultimate right of the gentleman to his seat—

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Precisely.

Mr. RICHARDSON (reading)—

and not the prima facie right on the credentials to be sworn in? It seems to me that this person has a right to be sworn in if his credentials are regular, unless there are personal objections—

and so forth.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Precisely; personal objections! [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. But there are no personal objections made.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Personal objections! [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now, then, Mr. Speaker, there were no personal objections made in that case such as Mr. Garfield referred to. The gentleman does not insinuate or mean to say that there are personal objections to this applicant and to this member-elect thereof.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Well, I do. There are personal objections.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There is nothing stated in this case—

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Personal disqualifications.

Mr. RICHARDSON. They are not stated in this case, and they were not stated in the Rogers case. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DALZELL. There is no analogy.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But the point I am endeavoring to make is that they could not be considered upon a question of the prima facie right of a member to be sworn.

The gentleman from Ohio quoted from McCrary on Elections. I have myself made an extract from that author. He says:

Where the statute gives the governor of a State the power and makes it his duty to commission the person elected to an office, the issuing of a commission by him confers a vested right upon the person commissioned, which nothing but a judicial decision can take away or authorize the governor to recall.

The certificate of the governor of Utah in the case of the member at bar gives him the right to be sworn until the case is adjudicated, and until the case is adjudicated he has the right to his seat.

Mr. Speaker, I have not cited all the cases, but only a few which have occurred subsequent to those cited by the gentleman from Ohio. They are exactly in accord with the case now at bar, each of them holding that you can not, on the prima facie right of a member to his seat, inquire into the merits of his right to that seat. I think, Mr. Speaker, I will add but little more. I believe, however, I should refer to the opinion of other gentlemen. I have quoted the distinguished gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, men like General Garfield, Senator Hoar, General Butler, Mr. Cox of New York, Mr. Maynard, and other distinguished gentlemen and experienced parliamentarians.

I have seen recently a number of interviews in the papers of this and other cities in respect to the case at bar. Of course, Mr. Speaker, I know that many interviews, or alleged interviews, can not be taken as the solemn judgment of the member who is interviewed. Oftentimes their remarks are unintentionally, of course, incorrectly set down by the intelligent reporter and sometimes exaggerated, and sometimes they are misunderstood; and therefore I do not undertake to say that any gentleman present is bound by an interview in a newspaper if he repudiates that interview. But I have here a statement made by a distinguished gentleman who is now within my vision, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL]. I do not know whether the gentleman gave this interview or not; and if he does not think he has been correctly reported, I am perfectly willing for him to say that he did not say it. I will read it and ask the gentleman if he did not use this language. It is a special dispatch to the Press, of Pittsburgh:

PITTSBURG, November 29, 1890.

Congressman JOHN DALZELL arrived in the city this morning from Washington. Referring to the Roberts situation, Mr. DALZELL said:

It is the opinion of many Congressmen who have arrived at Washington that Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect from Utah, will eventually

be expelled from Congress. I believe that, inasmuch as there is no opponent contesting Mr. Roberts's seat, and as he has the certificate of election, he will be permitted to take his seat when Congress assembles. The case is an important one and will have immediate attention."

Now, then, that is the opinion, you see, that Mr. DALZELL held only a few days ago, unless he is misquoted by this intelligent correspondent.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, there is not a single, solitary word of truth in what the gentleman has read. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Of course, when the gentleman says there is not a word of truth in what the gentleman says, he means what the correspondent says.

Mr. DALZELL. I understand that is an interview that was alleged to have taken place in Pittsburgh.

Mr. RICHARDSON. That is right.

Mr. DALZELL. No such interview ever took place. I never said anything of the kind.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not know whether the gentleman said it or not; but if he says he did not, I take his statement as true. But the gentleman does not state that he did not entertain the opinion ascribed to him. [Laughter.]

Then, my distinguished friend who sits just to the right of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has, since he has come to this city, given an interview—I refer to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. STEELE]—in which he said: "The member-elect from Utah had as much right to be sworn as he had," or words to that effect. That is the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. STEELE. [Laughter.] If he did not say it, let him rise and say so. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEELE. I do not think the gentleman can produce any such interview.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Well, if the gentleman says he did not say it, and that he did not entertain such opinions, I will not produce the interview. [Laughter.]

But, Mr. Speaker, I quote another gentleman whom I see [laughter], and I believe the biggest gun on that side of the House—the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. [Laughter.] Now, I hold in my hand an alleged interview given by him. Of course, if the gentleman from Illinois says that he did not have that interview, I accept his statement; but I would like for him to add whether the opinions ascribed to him were entertained by him. [Laughter.] It is in an interview in the Washington Times, a very recent interview.

Mr. CANNON. To save time, I will say to the gentleman that there was an interview in the Washington Post that was in substance what I stated. I have no recollection—in fact I am quite sure that I had no interview with the Washington Times, and have certainly never read any.

Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky. Read it now.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I will read it, and then the gentleman can repudiate it if he desires.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman, however, that I took the oath and there is no allegation that I am not eligible, so that I am not on trial.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I will read the interview and make it a part of my remarks.

When asked if Representative Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, would be sworn in as a member of the House, Representative JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Illinois, who is slated for chairman of the Appropriations Committee, answered by saying, "Why not?"

Mr. CANNON regards as absurd much that has been printed in the newspapers on the Roberts case. In answer to a question asked by a reporter for the Times, Mr. CANNON said that the talk that Roberts would not be permitted to take his seat because some Representatives would object was ridiculous.

"If such a proceeding is attempted," said Mr. CANNON, "it will make the Representative who does it absurd. There seems to be little doubt, however, that a member will come to the front for that purpose on the opening day of the session."

"If, after a member has been sworn in," continued Mr. CANNON, "he can, by objecting, prevent some other member from taking the oath, why it will be seen that it would be in the power of the first few members who are sworn in to tie up the House, and make chaos of the proceedings."

"The name of Roberts was placed on the roll of the Representatives-elect by the Clerk of the House, and that act of that official puts Roberts exactly on the same footing with the other Representatives-elect so far as their right to participate in the organization of the House is concerned."

I think the interview in the Post is substantially the same as this, although I am not certain about that.

Mr. CANNON. By no manner of means. Now, as fair as my friend is, I will state that I have no recollection of such an interview. I can not conceive how I could have given it, and as he has read from that interview, which is alleged to have been with me, I trust that he will give me a sentence right at this point.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. Interviews are not very material, but I want now in the House of Representatives, as one of its members, to say that as to a question of election, the number of votes received, it seems to me the member is always sworn in on a proper certificate; but the question of eligibility, whether he is naturalized, whether he is under the constitutional age, or for any other reason going to his eligibility, it is quite competent, as I understand



the precedents and practice, to make the objection now or hereafter.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to reply briefly to the case raised by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER], called the Whittemore case, from South Carolina, charged with selling a cadetship. That case, if I remember correctly—I have not it here—was where Whittemore was charged with selling a cadetship, and resigned to prevent expulsion and went back to his constituents. He ran again and was elected, and then came back after an election by them to the same House of Representatives. He came back with all the knowledge on the part of the members of his guilt, and he returned to an organized House of Representatives. He came here with a certificate of the governor, it is true, but he claimed to seek admission into the House of Representatives six months or longer after the House was organized. He was refused admission to the House.

Then the Winchester case was a case growing out of the war, and is not a proper case to cite here, in view of the feeling and pending conditions at that time. The only question, it seems to me, is whether or not the cases I have quoted, occurring long after the war, long after the cases cited by the gentleman from Ohio, do not in all common justice overrule those cases and give the member-elect who comes with his credentials the *prima facie* right to be sworn in and take part in the organization of the House and represent the State or Commonwealth which gives him the certificate. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the House for courteous attention. [Applause.]

I now yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Utah, Mr. Roberts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Utah will be heard.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the document which I now send to the Clerk's desk be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Certificate of citizenship, United States of America, Territory of Utah, as:

Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, Brigham H. Roberts, late of England, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, at present of Centerville, in the Territory aforesaid, appeared in the first judicial district court of the United States in and for Utah Territory and applied to the said court to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the directions and requirements of the several acts of Congress in relation thereto. And the said Brigham H. Roberts, having thereupon produced to the court such evidence, made such declaration and renunciation and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required, thereupon it was ordered by the said court that the said Brigham H. Roberts be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by the said court, to be a citizen of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof the seal of the said court is hereunto affixed, this 6th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two and in the year of our independence the one hundred and seventh.

[SEAL.]

By the court.

A. C. EMERSON, Clerk.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. In drawing seats some members were unfortunate enough to be called late and, when only a few seats were left, were compelled to take seats in front. Now, if those gentlemen who were more fortunate will take the seats they selected and thus not obscure our view—

The SPEAKER. That is a question of order, and gentlemen will please resume their seats.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that the question now before the House is a most extraordinary one, and the discussion has already been remarkable. Already at the Clerk's desk the credentials of the member from Utah have been read. The question of his citizenship having been raised upon the floor of this House, I thought it proper that the *prima facie* evidence of that citizenship should also be read.

Now, sir, following those two documents, I wish to submit a citation from a recognized authority relative to the rules of the House in such cases, based upon its precedents for more than a hundred years. I read from McCrary's Law of Elections, chapter 4:

SEC. 204. Where two or more persons claim the same office, and where a judicial investigation is required to settle the contest upon the merits, it is often necessary to determine which of the claimants shall be permitted to qualify and to exercise the functions of the office pending such investigation. If the office were to remain vacant pending the contest it might frequently happen that the greater part of the term would expire before it could be filled, and thus the interests of the people might suffer for the want of the services of a public officer. Besides, if the mere institution of a contest was to be deemed sufficient to prevent the swearing in of the person holding the usual credentials, it is easy to see that very great and serious injustice might be done.

If this were the rule, it would only be necessary for an evil-disposed person to contest the right of his successful rival and to protract the contest as long as possible, in order to deprive the latter of his office for at least a part of the term. And this might be done by a contest having little or no merit on his side, for it would be impossible to discover, in advance of an investigation, the absence of merit. And, again, if the party holding the ordinary credentials to an office could be kept out of the office by the mere institution of a contest, the organization of a legislative body, such, for example, as the House of Representatives of the United States, might be altogether prevented by instituting contests against a majority of the members, or, what is more to

be apprehended, the relative strength of political parties in such a body might be changed by instituting contests against members of one or the other of such parties. These considerations have made it necessary to adopt, and to adhere to, the rule that the person holding the ordinary credentials shall be qualified and allowed to act pending a contest and until a decision can be had on the merit.

Now, gentlemen, that is the statement of one who is learned in the law of elections, one whose book is authority in this country. And if it is the rule of the House of Representatives in cases that arise to the dignity of a contest, how infinitely more should that rule be observed when only a mere protest is made against a member who presents himself to take his oath of office?

I next proceed to the consideration of the charges that are supposed to justify what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] himself concedes to be an unusual proceeding, and which my friend on this side, Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee, has demonstrated to be an unprecedented proceeding. The gentleman from Ohio bases his charge upon a court record to the effect that some twelve years ago the member from Utah pleaded guilty to the charge of a misdemeanor. The gentleman seems to be oblivious to the fact that since the date of his alleged court record on this subject we have had two Presidential amnesties proclaimed that have been applied to men disqualified under the Edmunds-Tucker Act.

I understand—and gentlemen who are lawyers will certainly appreciate the force of the fact—that the presumption of law is that people keep the law. The presumption is that they are innocent until they are proven to be guilty. This remark, however, will not reach the conscience or the sense of justice of one gentleman upon this floor, and I am rather disappointed to find that the gentleman from Tennessee, in quoting interviews from the press, did not refer to that remark. I refer to a remark made by a gentleman from Iowa, who is quoted in the press of this city as saying that unless the member-elect from Utah proves his innocence, that he should vote against him!

I thought, sir, that the practice under the law, that the rule of the law itself in this country, is that one is regarded as innocent until he is proven to be guilty. But that does not seem to be the case here.

Allow me to say to the gentleman from Ohio that he has no court record to show that I was ever arraigned or condemned for any crime whatsoever since the promulgation of the amnesty proclamations of the Presidents of the United States, and hence no competent grounds for believing me guilty of any offense that disqualifies me for the office to which I was elected. The gentleman seemed also to forget the fact that since the confession to a misdemeanor, to which he has referred, there was passed in this Congress of the United States an enabling act, authorizing the people of the Territory of Utah to form a State government and that that enabling act also had a provision embodied in it that qualified all the male citizens within the limits of said Territory to participate in the election of delegates to form the new State's constitution. That enabling act was particularly framed to remove the disqualifications and disabilities which had been created by the Edmunds-Tucker law.

The gentleman seems also to forget that in addition to that fact we have had a State constitution framed; and evidently the action of the convention framing the State constitution of Utah was satisfactory to the President of the United States and his advisers, since Utah was admitted as a State into the Union upon it and has taken upon itself the responsibilities of a sovereign State, declaring under its constitution who of her citizens should exercise the elective franchise and be qualified for holding office.

All of these things have transpired, Mr. Speaker, since confession to the misdemeanor that is referred to by the gentleman from Ohio; any one of which is sufficient to remove the ineligibility charged. Were it not that I am so limited in the time allotted to me at this stage of the discussion, I should be pleased to enter into the consideration of all the questions which have been raised by the gentleman and read the specific language both of the enabling act and the State constitution of Utah, which will prove beyond question my contention on this point.

The second charge, which is supposed to go to the question of eligibility of the member from Utah, is that upon affidavit and other papers in his possession the gentleman from Ohio is convinced that ever since confession to a misdemeanor—since 1889—the applicant for his seat has been a persistent lawbreaker in the State of Utah. If that be true, let me ask why it is that the gentleman from Utah has not been punished for his lawbreaking?

Certainly there was no lack of disposition to execute the law on the part of those charged with its administration. Its administration was in the hands of non-Mormons. Its administration and all its machinery were in the hands of those who had no sympathy with men of the religious faith of the Representative from Utah. How is it, then, that he could be an open and defiant lawbreaker and yet escape the penalty of the law?

The gentleman's objection, then, is based not upon a court record, but upon affidavits and papers that have been supplied

him by personal enemies of the member-elect from Utah. And now, sir, I wish to turn briefly for a moment to another branch of the crimes charged against the Representative from Utah. There is no charge that has ever been made against him constituting a felony. The only charge, even in the judgment of these people who have been seeking to encompass his expulsion from the House, goes no further than the charge of a misdemeanor—not a charge of felony.

And now, Mr. Speaker, as to the manner in which these charges are made. It has been about fifteen months since they began, since the Representative from Utah was advertised throughout this land as a defiant lawbreaker. And yet, sir, I walked the streets of Salt Lake City in open day, within easy reach of the law, and my faults lay open to the law if I were guilty of transgressing it. Other men charged with the same offense were arrested, pleaded before the courts of Utah, and were fined for the very offense alleged against the member from Utah, and yet no complaint was made against him.

No, it did not suit the purpose of those who had this present agitation in hand to vindicate the law quietly and by the usual methods. They desired particularly to have this case upon which to arouse the sentiment of the country about polygamy. Not until my business called me East did they undertake to make any charges against me. But shortly after my departure for the East they began this agitation, resulting in the present sentiment of the country now aroused against the dominant church in Utah and the State's member-elect.

I understand that the members of Congress are granted certain privileges while in attendance upon this House. It would be impossible to arrest any one of the members upon the charge of a misdemeanor. And yet you would deny me the privilege of being sworn in as a member of this House upon the allegation of some one that I am guilty of a misdemeanor. The thing for which the law itself could not lay a hand on me while in attendance upon this House you propose—that is, the coterie of men who have entered into this conspiracy propose—to crowd this question to a settlement by a majority vote, for the reason that they are fearful that if the matter should be proceeded with in the regular way, under a resolution to expel the member from Utah, they could not marshal the necessary two-thirds vote to accomplish that purpose.

I understand, sir, that these immunities are not given for the benefit of the individual members. They are given rather as a protection to his constituency, who are entitled to his services as their representative. And, therefore, I invoke the protection that is given to the constituency of a sovereign State against the proceedings that are instituted here to deprive me of the privilege of being sworn in as a member of this House. Privilege, did I say? I do not mean that. I am not asking any privilege in this House. I am not begging any favor of the members of this House. Under the shadow of the Constitution of the United States, I demand, both for myself and for the people of my State, the protection that is due to us. It is a demand that I make and not a favor that I ask. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.]

The SPEAKER. Order must be maintained in the House and in the galleries.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I call attention to one or two, at least, of the precedents that have been referred to by gentlemen on both sides of this Chamber. In the case of Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice, while it is conceded that the charges made against them were flimsy ones, yet those who made them were at least able to say that they made them upon the fact of an indictment against these gentlemen for high treason.

The member from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] has no indictment against me in his possession upon which to base his objections to my taking my oath of office. I take it there is a wonderful difference between objecting to a member because an indictment is in hand charging treason and an objection based upon certain affidavits of somebody or other expressing the belief that a member is guilty of a misdemeanor.

I call attention to the precedent cited by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] in the Forty-third Congress, the case of Mr. Cannon. I can add nothing to the force of that gentleman's argument except to say that in the case of Mr. Cannon the House was dealing with a Delegate from a Territory, not the Representative of the people of a sovereign State. They were dealing with a Delegate who is created by a statute passed by the Congress of the United States, and throughout the discussion it was alleged that the reason for taking exceptions to him was that they could do so because he was unprotected by the provisions of the Constitution, and yet, sir, notwithstanding he was but a Delegate, still the objection to his taking the oath was tabled and he was permitted to enjoy all the privileges of a Delegate.

It is to be remarked, sir, in this connection, and gentlemen may be astonished at it, that the course of nature was not disturbed by this action of a Republican Congress. Notwithstanding an alleged polygamist was permitted to remain upon the floor of this

House, it did not transpire, as it is said to have transpired in ancient Rome a little ere the mighty Julius fell—the graves stood not tenantless. The sheeted dead did not stand and gibber in the streets of Rome. The sun was not darkened nor was the moon turned to blood. Actually, sir, the rain continued to fall upon the just and the unjust alike. [Laughter and applause.]

Gentlemen of the Democratic party, some few of whom may perhaps tremble a little at the monster petition that is to be presented to the House, pretending to voice the sentiment of the country upon the case of the member from Utah, I want to call your attention to another thing, and that is that notwithstanding a Republican Congress seated Cannon, yet the Republican party really survived its action. [Laughter.] Why, it is here to-day, and I believe, gentlemen of the majority, that it could survive even if it should seat the present Representative from the State of Utah now.

I desire now, sir, to call attention—

The SPEAKER. The thirty minutes given to the gentleman have expired.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I am sorry.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to conclude his remarks.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. I hope the claimant will be given time enough to at least attempt to make some answer, if he has any, to the indictment brought against him by the people of the United States.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say for the information of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] that but ten minutes of his time remains, and thirty-seven minutes of the time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER].

Mr. RICHARDSON. How much time remains to this side?

The SPEAKER. Ten minutes.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Roberts] be allowed to conclude his remarks, and that the time fixed for the debate be extended to that amount.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I object to that, Mr. Speaker. There was an hour and a half given to that side. They can use it as they will.

The SPEAKER. What is the pleasure of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I think I only used forty-five minutes, and I gave the gentleman from Utah thirty minutes, which would leave fifteen minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee used fifty minutes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Then, Mr. Speaker, after consultation with gentlemen here to whom I had agreed to yield time, they now prefer not to take it and are perfectly willing to surrender that time to the gentleman from Utah, and I give him the remainder of the time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Utah has ten minutes. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I will refer briefly to the Whittemore case, from South Carolina, cited here in point. There is one thing connected with that which is not made apparent by those who have referred to it, and that is that this gentleman from South Carolina was expelled from that Congress and then afterwards returned to the same Congress, and his return was regarded as an affront upon the action of the Congress that had expelled him by a majority of two-thirds.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I refer to another matter connected with this controversy, and that is this: It is not in the indictment drawn on the floor of this House, but in the memorials and protests placed upon the desks of members yesterday. It is charged that the State of Utah has broken her compact with the Government of the United States by the election of one who is alleged to have been guilty of the misdemeanor of unlawful cohabitation. Now, sir, if the State of Utah has broken that compact by the election of a man supposed to be involved in this system of marriage that obtained in Utah, if they have broken the compact by the election of one chargeable with this offense, then, sir, they have but followed the example of the present Administration of the United States Government by ignoring the charges made against the man whom they wished to represent them.

I affirm that since the admission of Utah as a State, when men were recommended for Federal appointments, the office being within the gift of the President of the United States, to be confirmed by the Senate of the United States, objections were urged against them of the same character as those urged against the member from Utah; but the President of the United States and the Senate committees having the matter in charge ignored those protests and objections, and these men were appointed to the respective offices they sought and obtained.

Mr. HOPKINS. Do you say that the present Administration, when appointing anybody—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Utah yield?



Mr. HOPKINS. I desire to ask the gentleman if he makes the charge—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I do.

Mr. HOPKINS. I desire to ask the gentleman if he makes the charge that the present Administration has appointed any Federal officer in the State of Utah that at the time of the appointment or now is practicing polygamy?

Mr. GROSVENOR. And that with the knowledge of the President? [Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. My answer to the gentleman is that when men were candidates for Federal positions—

Mr. HOPKINS. This is susceptible of an answer, yes or no. It is a fact.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I object to being interrupted. I wish to answer the question in my own way. My affirmation is that when men were presented for Federal appointments, objection was made against them by affidavits presented both to the President of the United States and the appropriate committees of the Senate of the United States and that these men were appointed, notwithstanding the protest and affidavits that they were living in violation of the law.

Mr. HOPKINS. That does not answer my question. The question is as to a matter of fact. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I refuse to be further interrupted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to be interrupted.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. So, sir, I take it that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] is directly in point, and that it would be better that the entire investigation of this case be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for I tell you, sir, that making a charge against a sovereign State for breaking its compact with this Government is a very serious matter, especially since it may involve a question in regard to the action of the Executive of this nation in relation thereto; for I assert this, that if the people of Utah were guilty of breaking the compact by electing a man charged with being a violator of these particular laws about unlawful cohabitation, the Administration of the Government may also be charged with breaking that compact by also appointing men to Federal offices against whom like protests supported by affidavits were made. Therefore it is eminently proper that they should go to a committee that we will be assured are men of trained abilities and learned in the law.

One word in relation to the petition of 7,000,000 people that has been rolled up here. I say to the gentleman from Ohio that it would be exceedingly interesting to know how many of these signatures were collected in the Sunday schools.

Mr. FOX. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I decline to yield. It would be interesting to know, furthermore, how many of the signatures are repetitions, because I find this in an official letter of the National Anti-Polygamy League, sent out throughout the country, from which I read—an official letter, signed by the secretary, Grace J. Cutler. The party to whom this letter is addressed is asked to secure the signatures of 2,000 people to the anti-Roberts petition:

Get the young people to sign, too, and aid you in securing signatures. It is not necessary that only adults have representation on the petition. A few young ladies could in a very short time secure the necessary 2,000 names if you would interest them in this great moral work. No matter if your friends have signed other Roberts petitions, request them to sign again, as it is absolutely necessary to have one monster national petition large enough to make the members of Congress realize instantly the public demand that Roberts be cast out.

And yet, having collected such a petition as that, and by such methods, you come here and propose to stop a Representative of a sovereign State from taking the oath of office. Do you think that will not establish a precedent that will bring chaos some time on the floor of this House? You can not do evil that good may come.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed twenty minutes within which to conclude his remarks.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I object. I will, however, yield the gentleman ten minutes of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] yields ten minutes to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio. Since the charge that I made concerning the probable questions that may arise in connection with this question of Utah having broken the compact with the United States is questioned, and as I may have failed to make it plain because hurried by the remembrance that my time was limited, I recur to the matter again and read from a letter of one of the supreme court judges of the State of Utah, Mr. R. N. Boskin, a non-Mormon, addressed to a friend now in the city of Washington, and which I am permitted to use. I read from the original:

Both Mr. Roberts and myself were overwhelmingly elected by the same constituency and by nearly the same majority. I am not aware of a single

instance of a Democratic member of the class which in former days was commonly designated Gentile having voted against Mr. Roberts, notwithstanding the charges so widely spread since his election were currently made against him in the campaign by his Republican opponents.

That the movement against Mr. Roberts is political is shown by the facts that other members of the Mormon Church against whom like charges are made continue to hold important office under the appointment of McKinley. Yet not a single word of objection to their continuance in office is heard from the Republican politicians, who in this State are most active in the effort to array public sentiment throughout the nation against seating Mr. Roberts.

One John C. Graham, the editor of the Provo Enquirer, a rank Hannaites sheet, is postmaster at Provo City, which is among the principal cities of the State. He was appointed by McKinley. One Orson Smith is also postmaster under an appointment by Mr. McKinley, of Logan, another principal city of the State. These gentlemen's appointment was opposed on the same grounds urged against Mr. Roberts, but the Administration evidently did not consider the objection sufficient grounds for withholding the appointment. Against both of these postmasters informations have been filed and are pending in the district court charging them with the same offense of unlawful cohabitation as Mr. Roberts, by information, is charged with, yet no effort whatever is being made by the Republicans, who are so active against Mr. Roberts, to have Mr. McKinley depose either of these postmasters.

Mr. Speaker, much misrepresentation has taken place over what is called the Roberts case.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman from Utah allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I decline to be interrupted. It is charged that polygamous marriages are now going on in defiance of the laws and the compact between my State and the United States. This supreme court judge in this letter, in continuing, says:

Another of the misrepresentations made by the Republican politicians of this State to create a public sentiment against the seating of Mr. Roberts is that new polygamous marriages are being covertly formed under the sanction of the Mormon authorities. There is no foundation for such a charge. It was first made by the Salt Lake Tribune (the Republican organ) during the campaign previous to Mr. Roberts's election.

At that time I visited every part of the State, attended many political meetings, and took special pains to inquire of the reputable citizens of both parties with whom I came in contact regarding the truth of this charge, and from the information then and since obtained there is no doubt in my mind but that such marriages since Wilford Woodruff, as president of the Mormon church, issued the manifesto prohibiting polygamy, plural marriages have ceased and the masses of the Mormons understand that such marriages are no longer sanctioned by the church. While such is the case, it is true that some of the old polygamous relations are kept up, not, however, by permission or connivance of the church authorities.

The revolution regarding polygamy which has followed the Edmunds-Tucker law is much more radical and effective than at the time of the passage of said law I imagined it could possibly be. Time was fast obliterating all traces of polygamy, and it was a subject regarding which the people had almost ceased to think or talk about until this crusade was started. Polygamy is doomed in this State and can not be restored by the church, even if it desired so to do. The exceptional cases in which the old relations of polygamy are kept up are coincident which are of no more significance than the irregular sexual relations among other classes. If instead of cohabitation having been made a misdemeanor, decapitation had been made the penalty, human nature is such that there would have been exceptional violation of the law notwithstanding such a penalty might follow.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I thought it proper that this statement by this reliable man should be made here for the purpose of meeting the accusation so recklessly made. I deny that the State of Utah has broken her compact or has any intention or desire to break the compact with the United States. In asking for my political rights upon the floor of this House I do not champion the cause of polygamy. There is no occasion for championing that cause.

It is a question that is settled, and, sir, I hold it an honor that in the annals of the State of Utah I will be known as one who assisted in bringing about the settlement of that question upon the floor of the constitutional convention of that State. I am not here to represent polygamy, I am not here to advocate it, I am not here to ask a repeal of the provision in the constitution of my State which places that practice now under the ban of constitutional provision as well as under statutory law. I thank the gentleman from Ohio, as well as the members of this House, for their indulgence. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield now three minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE].

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Speaker, it is perfectly clear to all that I could say nothing to throw any light on the legal aspect of this question in the short time allotted to me. I shall not, therefore, undertake to discuss the question at length. I confess, frankly, that I occupy the floor for the sole purpose of making my own position and my vote thoroughly understood by the country and by my constituents.

I regret, sir, exceedingly that it did not so happen that the majority in the House should have adopted another procedure in connection with the disposition of the pending question. I may be permitted to say that it was in the air. I have no authority, of course, for speaking for the majority and do not undertake to do so, nor do I undertake to question their action or have anything whatever to say with reference to their caucus, but it was in the air that there was some doubt as to the proper method of procedure in dealing with this case, whether to object to the member from Utah taking the oath of office or to permit him to do so and then to move for his expulsion. But the majority have pursued the course which seemed fit and proper to them, and I have no question to make about it.

Mr. Speaker, I can not vote for the pending resolution. Much as I sympathize with the general purpose it has in view, I can not vote for it for reasons which I wish briefly to state. My own constituents are in full sympathy with the purposes sought to be accomplished here, and if the question arose on a proposition after the swearing in of a member on evidence disclosing the fact that the charges made against him by a member of the House are true I should not have hesitated to cast my vote for his expulsion, because I think if the facts alleged are as stated he would not be fit and would not be allowed to be a member of this body.

I, Mr. Speaker, with my constituents, believe in preserving the purity and the virtue of American homes. We regard with abhorrence the possibility of any man sitting in this body who is a notorious public adulterer, who flagrantly lives in illegal cohabitation with a plurality of women. But in view of the fact that the Constitution of the United States prescribes the conditions of eligibility, namely, that the candidate must be 25 years of age, must be seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen, which are the only conditions prescribed that make him eligible, I do not feel that I can go behind them and vote for the adoption of the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Ohio.

I do not believe we have a right to do so, and thereby deny to a sovereign State her representation for a moment, without a fair trial and investigation. My position conforms strictly with the precedents of the House—with every precedent deserving of consideration—and conforms with the opinions of the most learned statesmen and legislators who have occupied seats on both sides of this Chamber. It conforms, as I am told—I can not speak authoritatively—with the opinion of the illustrious counsel employed by the League for the prosecution of this case—two distinguished lawyers, one a Republican and one a Democrat, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Carlisle, both of whom insist that the proper method is by expulsion and not by the adoption of the course proposed here—that the House has not the power when a member-elect comes with a certificate of election from the proper source, uncontested, to refuse to administer the oath of office.

Mr. Speaker, when I took the oath of office as a member of this House I swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. As I have already stated, the Constitution prescribes only three conditions of eligibility—namely, that the member-elect shall be 25 years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and shall be an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. It may be that he is morally unfit to be a member of this House, but no one, not even the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER], challenges the member from Utah on either of these grounds.

From hearsay evidence, and even from public statements purporting to be made by the member himself, I believe him to be an adulterer and that he lives and has lived in illegal cohabitation with more than one woman; and if this be true, he is unfit to sit in this House. But shall he be adjudged without trial? Shall we accept rumor in his condemnation? To what end? If the charges are true, may we not expel him, and immediately after the House begins the business of the session? Is it not better to do this than to subvert every precedent of the House deserving of respect and to entail upon ourselves the danger of precedents that may arise in the future to vex and harass us when questions of graver import than the one under consideration shall arise?

The people have asked us not to do violence to the time-honored course adopted in proceedings in this House by refusing the defendant the privilege of being sworn in as a member and depriving his State of the privilege of participating in the organization of the House; they have asked us, if the proof shows the man guilty, that we expel him from membership. This I am ready to do, not only in obedience to their behest, but in response to my own love of the purity of the domestic fireside.

How much greater the moral effect if we proceed in a way which will command almost if not entire unanimous vote of the House. Why inject into the consideration of the subject questions of doubt that force members to vote against the pending resolution, when we could proceed by unanimous agreement and in the result of our deliberation impress society with tenfold more of weight and influence? It is a foregone conclusion that this man can not sit in this body. It is a mere question of whether he shall be ejected in a legal, well-recognized, constitutional way or whether he shall be deprived, and his State deprived, of legal guaranties which have hitherto been accorded to every man coming with credentials such as his.

I should be glad to join with the majority in expulsion if the evidence, as I believe it would, should justify such action in placing the condemnation of the House upon conduct such as shocks every precept of virtue and principle of morality. I regret exceedingly that the majority, from some motive unknown to me, has adopted a course rendering it impossible for some of us to join with them in their vote.

Mr. Speaker, I am more than usually impelled to recognize constitutional and legal restrictions and observances at this time,

when we are confronted on every hand by a disposition on the part of many to treat the Constitution with contempt and to deride the conservative principles by which our country has acquired its greatness and our people their happiness.

I would refer yet once more to the demand made upon us by the people in this country in their petitions not to refuse Mr. Roberts the privilege of being sworn in, but to eject him for immorality, as we have a right to do after he is sworn in; and to this they were advised by the ablest and most capable of counsel representing the petitioners against him. Even these petitions confess that this position is the correct one. I print in the RECORD a copy of one of the petitions. They read as follows:

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable ———, Representative-elect of the ——— Congressional district of the State of ——— to the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States of America:

We, the undersigned, legally qualified voters of the said ——— Congressional district of the said State of ———, do hereby most respectfully and most earnestly call upon you as our Representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress to use your utmost endeavor and to exhaust all honorable means to secure the prompt expulsion of Mr. B. H. Roberts, of Utah, the avowed polygamist and covenant breaker, from the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provision of the National Constitution in Article I, section 5, paragraph 2, which reads as follows: "Each House (of Congress) may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member."

We also do most respectfully and most earnestly call upon you to use your utmost endeavor and to exhaust all honorable means to secure action by the Fifty-sixth Congress proposing an amendment to the National Constitution, and submitting the same to the legislatures of the several States, defining legal marriage to be monogamic, and making polygamy, under whatever guise or pretense, a crime against the United States, punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification to vote or to hold any office of honor or emolument under the United States or any State or Territory therein.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DINSMORE. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I beg to differ with the views which have been expressed upon this question by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, the leader of the Democratic minority.

I am glad that in his statement he asserted that he spoke for himself and not as the representative of the Democratic party.

This is not and can not be made a party question.

The present question before this House is one of the most important that ever faced this body since its beginning. On its proper settlement depends the integrity of the country.

The gentleman from Utah who has just taken his seat has not denied that he is practicing polygamy to-day. In face of this fact I can not see a single reason why he should be permitted to take the oath. He seems to question the fact that the enormous petition containing 7,000,000 names, which has been presented to this House remonstrating against his being seated, is authentic, and quotes the fact that girls and boys in Sunday schools gave their signatures to this document.

Why, Mr. Speaker, I venture to say that nearly every person in my own State, and every State in the Union, would have signed this petition had it been presented to them.

Who should be more alive to the dangers of Mormonism and polygamy than the children in the Sunday schools, who are taught to condemn the practices taught by the people who profess these beliefs?

Polygamy is nothing else, in my judgment, than pure animalism. Mormonism had nothing of polygamy in it in the first years of its existence.

Polygamy and divorce are twin evils in this country to-day.

When one considers the fact that in this country, which we pride ourselves on being the greatest in the world, that in certain portions of it a man can take as many wives as he wishes and be exempt from punishment, and that in other portions a man and wife, for the slightest cause, or no cause at all, as soon as he or she becomes tired of the other, can secure a divorce, it is time to stop and consider.

Our marriage and divorce laws should be placed upon a solid foundation and should harmonize with the Christian and moral sentiment of the country.

The true idea of the home is where one wife, and one wife only, reigns as the queen of the home.

I do not oppose Mr. Roberts on account of his religious views. Mr. King, who served so ably in the last House, was a Mormon. It is on account of his practices, which are a standing disgrace to American civilization and common decency as regarded by practically the entire American people.

Part of the penalty for living with plural wives, as prescribed by the Edmunds law of 1883 and reaffirmed by the Edmunds-Tucker law of 1887, is disqualification to vote or to hold office as an American citizen. Mr. Roberts admittedly lived with plural wives since 1890, and his election seems to me to be a challenge to the American people.



Mormonism is seeking a hold in every State in the Union. Missionaries are now at work in my own State. It threatens our liberties and is a menace to our homes. It is a vital blow at the purity of womanhood and the sanctity of the home. If Mr. Roberts should be admitted, polygamy would receive new impetus. Glory of country lies in the purity of American womanhood and sacredness of home.

I do not think Congress can afford even for a minute to clothe this man with the lawmaking power who is himself a lawbreaker.

Mormonism is the curse of this country to-day. It is nothing else than legalized licentiousness and corruption. Every wife, every mother, every daughter in the land is waiting the action of this House to-day. Old couples by the thousands who have wandered up and down the pathway of life for scores of years, happy in the comfort of their own virtuous homes and each other's company, watch with anxious eye the action of the American Congress.

America's future rests upon the preservation of the sanctity of the home. The world is one continuous struggle for existence—man contending against man for supremacy. The hearthstone and the fireside are the only sure resting places and harbors of refuge.

Who in this vast assemblage of men gathered from all parts of the country wishes to go to his home and spend it with his family at the Christmas fireside and explain how it happens that in this enlightened Republic any man can sit, even for a minute, in the greatest lawmaking body in the land, who practices polygamy?

Where army and navy fail the home triumphs. Every house chimney is a monument of the integrity and virtue of the citizen. If the home prospers the country can not but succeed. If the home is invaded by lust, sensuality, and dishonor, God save the Republic.

Numerous precedents have been shown where the House of Representatives has refused in other cases to administer the oath while charges were pending.

The present circumstances justify more than any other instance in the history of this body the refusal of the oath to Mr. Roberts, and I propose, as a friend of American homes, American honor, and American womanhood, to give my vote to the resolution proposed by the gentleman from Ohio. [Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I am unwilling that the statement made by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Roberts] shall go to the country to-night unchallenged. I will not challenge the truth of the statement as he made it, but I will point out what a miserable subterfuge he has attempted to practice here. He said, in the first place, before the extension of time, that there had been propositions to appoint certain gentlemen to Federal offices in the State of Utah, and that protests were sent to the President and to the Senate advising them of the fact that these gentlemen were guilty of the same offenses with which he stands charged, and that the President and the Senate brushed aside those charges and appointed the individuals.

A moment of delay and a respite of thought, I hope, led the gentleman to change somewhat his statement, and then he said, and that is the whole of his statement at this time, that against the applicant for the post-office at Provost and against the applicant for an office somewhere else there were statements forwarded here, and affidavits were filed; and there he stopped, excepting to say that they were afterwards appointed.

Does the gentleman suppose that he is dealing with some country justice of the peace somewhere in the back townships of Utah when he makes a statement like that and asks that it shall have some weight in the American Congress and before the American people? If the gentleman wants to state anything, let him state this: Let him state upon his own responsibility that these men were guilty of polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, and that those facts came undisputed to the President and to the Senate, and then he has got a case; but when he stops short of that he finds himself simply appealing to a hope here to create a diversion from himself.

Mr. HOPKINS. He declined to make that statement in answer to my question.

Mr. GROSVENOR. That he declined to do, and refused to be interrupted, notwithstanding that he had, through himself and friends, begged for the time which he was using, and was using the time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] to make these slanders against the President.

Mr. Roberts of Utah rose.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Now, Mr. Speaker, a word—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I ask for one minute more.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] yield to his colleague?

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I deny that it can be shown that the President of the United States knowingly appointed a polygamist to office. [Applause.] I deny it. [Turning to Mr. Roberts of Utah.] You might as well tell the people of the United States that that husband of one wife, that exemplary citizen of this country, had stained his hands in human blood, as to say that he knowingly appointed a man to office who was guilty of the crime which you yourself are charged with and will not deny.

[Applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.]

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] yield half a minute?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Ohio yield half a minute to the gentleman from Utah?

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. One minute.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. The gentleman can have it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Utah is recognized for one minute.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. Then, Mr. Speaker, my charge was intended to be in the second case as it was stated by the gentleman in the first, namely, that the statements or affidavits charging these men with the same crimes alleged against me were filed both before the President and before the Senate committees, and, notwithstanding those affidavits asserting that these men were guilty of these crimes, they were appointed.

Mr. MINOR. Were they really guilty?

Mr. DALZELL. Were they guilty? That is the question.

Mr. ROBERTS of Utah. I can not say that, sir. It does not appear that the member from Utah is guilty. He is only charged.

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, sir, he does not deny it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. RICHARDSON. Will the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] yield for a question?

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I have no time to yield, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I only wanted to ask him a question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Will the Chair kindly inform me how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has seventeen minutes remaining.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, if I understood the argument of the member-elect from Utah, he exhibited a large incapacity to comprehend the nature of my position and the nature of his position here, and also the spirit of the American people. I am not here asserting that the member-elect from Utah is guilty of any crime; but I indict him upon my responsibility as a member of this House upon the basis of information placed in my hands; I charge him in that sense with this offense, and it is not for the House at this moment to inquire whether those charges be true or false, but only are they made with the solemnity that should lie at the bottom of a charge made under these circumstances at this hour and in this House.

Our friends upon the other side of the House—and I may justly use that term now, "the other side of the House"—are here to-day worshipping as they have ever worshipped under other forms and for other purposes the fetich of a certificate. All sins are covered for them by the certificate of a sovereign State, and no right exists in Congress to make him pause—he comes with a certificate. If the King of the Cannibal Islands, panoplied with his club and with his feathers, marched down the aisle with a certificate of the governor of Tennessee, we must stand here appalled by the spectacle, and say, "Mr. Speaker, swear him in." [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FOX. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has already declined to yield, and so stated to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. I have no time to yield now.

Mr. FOX. I want to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has stated that he will not be interrupted, and so said to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. FOX. I just wanted to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. If a boy 10 years old walked down the aisle presenting a certificate as a member-elect from a district in the State of Arkansas, my friend from Arkansas who has just spoken would say, "The absurdity of this certificate is manifest, but we must swear him in." If Li Hung Chang should march down this aisle with a certificate, that certificate must be respected. There is no want of power, there is no absence of propriety in the House ever stopping any man with any certificate for any purpose if it so wills; and always is it its duty, and almost always has it held it to be its duty and its right to pause, to stop at the threshold one whose ineligibility is charged.

Now, my friend from Tennessee told us about the Cannon case. I am grateful for the reference. He quoted from the argument of

Mr. Potter and of Mr. HOAR and of Mr. Maynard. I want to say just this about that discussion: That was a discussion which came on and was conducted not to exceed ten or fifteen minutes, and for one column of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD it contains more inaccurate accounts of what had occurred at other times than any similar statement and page in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Let me give you a brief account of that episode.

The first session of the Forty-third Congress was on the 1st of December, 1873. The Delegates were not called upon to be sworn in until after the complete organization of the House.

Mr. Maynard suggested that the Delegates be sworn in.

Mr. Merriam said:

Before the Delegate from Utah is sworn in I have a resolution which I desire to offer.

The Speaker then directed the Delegate from Utah to stand aside until those who were not objected to should be sworn in. When the other Delegates were sworn in Mr. Merriam offered the following preamble and resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Whereas it is alleged that George Q. Cannon, of Utah, has taken oaths inconsistent with the citizenship of the United States and with his obligations as Delegate in this House, and has been, and continues to be, guilty of practices in violation and defiance of the laws of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the credentials of said Cannon and his right to a seat in this House as a Delegate from Utah be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that said Cannon be not admitted to a seat in this House previous to a report from said committee.

It will be noted that at this time there was no law declaring ineligible a person guilty of polygamous practices.

A short discussion followed, participated in by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, Mr. G. F. HOAR, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, and Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Cox took the position that Mr. Cannon had the prima facie right to his seat.

Mr. Butler said:

I do not believe that when a man comes here with proper credentials from the proper authority it has ever been the custom of the House, or ever ought to be, that he shall not have prima facie right to his seat, because the moment we break away from that rule, then in high party times the House could never be organized.

If Mr. Butler meant by this the situation where the legal or constitutional qualifications of the claimant were not questioned, he was probably right. But if he meant by that that in every case the credentials exhibited not only his election, but his qualifications, and that he was entitled to his seat, then he had not only forgotten very recent precedents in the House, but also his own position, especially the position he took in the Connor case, to which I have just referred.

Mr. HOAR said:

This precise case came up in the last House in the case of Mr. Clark, of Texas. His credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, and that committee reported that the only question for the House to consider was whether Mr. Clark's credentials were regular in form and whether the officer certifying them was entitled by the law of the State and usages of the House to give him those credentials.

Mr. HOAR's parallel is a very unhappy one. Clark's certificate was in perfect form; there was no question of ineligibility or personal disqualification. It is a question solely of election and returns.

Mr. Potter said:

There is no question about certificates presented in this case. The resolution of my colleague goes, by way of objection to this gentleman being sworn in, upon the ground that he is guilty of certain practices contrary to the laws of the United States.

Now, the difficulty with my colleague's objection is that the statute has prescribed certain qualifications for the office of Delegate from that Territory, but among those qualifications is not innocency in respect to practices to which my friend alludes.

We had that precise question in the Forty-first Congress, when a gentleman from Virginia was charged with disloyalty and other offenses, and it was agreed, almost without a dissenting voice upon this side of the House, that this House had no voice to consider or determine, as a prerequisite to admission, whether or not he had been guilty of those or any other offenses, provided he came here with the constitutional requirements in reference to his qualifications.

So we find Mr. Potter admitting that want of constitutional qualifications will bar a man at the threshold, and surely a valid legal disqualification will do the same.

But Mr. Potter's reference to the Virginia case was no happier than Mr. HOAR's in the Texas case.

In the Virginia case referred to the House refused to permit the swearing in of members objected to on the ground of disloyalty until the charge had been examined either by the House or the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Maynard said:

There is another question in connection with this case to which I desire to call attention; it is that this resolution is introduced with a preamble which

asserts certain propositions to be facts. We have no evidence to that effect; we have no documents presented. The mover of the resolution has made no statement upon his own authority or otherwise, and it seems to me that it would be very rash for us to assume the truth of those statements, and to act upon them so far as to prevent the swearing in of this Delegate. It is from that aspect of the case that I am prevented from making the motion that I first thought of making—to refer the resolution to the Committee on Elections.

I think it very unsafe to adopt a resolution or any other proceeding in this House reflecting upon a member of the House unless we first have some ground laid, either by documentary evidence introduced or by statements made by the gentleman who introduced the proposition upon his own authority and responsibility.

The House discussed the question and tried it out. So, properly, Mr. Merriam's resolution was laid on the table.

At the time when that objection was made to Mr. Cannon, of Utah, the Edmunds law was in the womb of the future. There was no statutory disqualification, and Mr. Cannon came only as a Delegate. But later on, Mr. Speaker, George Q. Cannon, of Utah, came to the bar of this House. He did not chance to hold a certificate, although he ought to have had a certificate; but if he had come to the bar of the House, he would have been stopped there and, as I gather from the sentiments of that Congress, he would have been held there and not permitted to take the oath, for when the case came up for consideration in his contest against Campbell, in the following May, only six weeks after the Edmunds law was passed, George Q. Cannon, with an incontestable right to a seat as a Delegate on the floor of this House, save that he was a polygamist, was denied a seat because of his polygamy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

There was no ground, claim, or pretense of right to keep him out save that he was a polygamist. Mr. Speaker, we talk about letting this man in and then, perchance, putting him out. I take the liberty to repeat what was repeated before on the floor of this House on a similar occasion, the lines put into the mouth of Colonel Titus, who, more than two hundred years ago, when Charles II was battering at the doors of Parliament and the liberties of the people, demanding entrance, is reported as saying:

I hear a lion in the lobby roar;  
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door  
And keep him there, or shall we let him in  
To try if we can put him out again?

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the substitute offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the substitute be again read.

The substitute was again read.

The SPEAKER. The question will be first upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I desire that the original resolution be read.

The original resolution was again read.

Mr. LENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER] to add to his resolution the words—

[Cries of "Regular order!"]

The SPEAKER. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. LENTZ. Then I offer this as an amendment to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The SPEAKER. To the original resolution?

Mr. LENTZ. To the original resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas it is charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the State of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas such charge is made through a member of this House, on his responsibility as such member and on the basis, as he asserts, of public records, affidavits, and papers evidencing such ineligibility; and

Whereas it is charged and generally believed that John C. Graham, postmaster at Provo City, Utah, a Presidential appointee, is ineligible—

The SPEAKER (interrupting the reading). The Clerk will suspend. This is clearly not an amendment, but a substitute. The Chair rules it out of order. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

Mr. TAYLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I demand the previous question on the resolution and the substitute.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee as a substitute.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RICHARDSON) there were—ayes 59, noes 247.

So the amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs on the adoption of the original resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAYLER].

Mr. DALZELL, Mr. GROSVENOR, and several others. The yeas and nays, Mr. Speaker.

The yeas and nays were ordered.



The question was taken; and there were—yeas 304, nays 32, not voting 18; as follows:

## YEAS—304.

Acheson,	Dayton,	Lamb,	Robinson, Ind.
Adams,	De Armond,	Landis,	Robinson, Nebr.
Alexander,	Denny,	Lane,	Rosenberg,
Allen, Me.	De Vries,	Lanham,	Rucker,
Atwater,	Dick,	Latimer,	Ruppert,
Babcock,	Dolliver,	Lawrence,	Russell,
Bailey, Kans.	Dougherty,	Lentz,	Ryan, N. Y.
Baker,	Doveney,	Linney,	Ryan, Pa.
Bankhead,	Driggs,	Littauer,	Salmon,
Barber,	Driscoll,	Little,	Scudder,
Barham,	Eddy,	Littlefield,	Shackelford,
Barney,	Elliott,	Livingston,	Shafroth,
Bartholdt,	Emerson,	Lloyd,	Shattuc,
Bell,	Esch,	Long,	Shelden,
Bellamy,	Faris,	Lorimer,	Sheppard,
Benton,	Finley,	Loudenslager,	Sherman,
Berry,	Fitzgerald, Mass.	Lovering,	Showalter,
Bingham,	Fitzgerald, N. Y.	Lybrand,	Sibley,
Bishop,	Fletcher,	McCall,	Sims,
Boreing,	Fordney,	McCleary,	Smith, Ill.
Boutell, Ill.	Foss,	McDowell,	Smith, Ky.
Boutelle, Me.	Foster,	McLain,	Smith, H. C.
Bowersock,	Fowler,	McPherson,	Smith, Samuel W.
Brantley,	Fox,	McRae,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Breazeale,	Freer,	Mahon,	Southard,
Brenner,	Gaines,	Mann,	Spalding,
Brick,	Gamble,	Marsh,	Sparkman,
Bromwell,	Gardner, Mich.	May,	Sperry,
Brosius,	Gardner, N. J.	Meekison,	Spight,
Broussard,	Gibson,	Mercer,	Sprague,
Brown,	Gilbert,	Mesick,	Stark,
Brownlow,	Gill,	Metcalf,	Steele,
Brundidge,	Gillett, Mass.	Miers, Ind.	Stevens, Minn.
Bull,	Glynn,	Miller,	Stewart, N. J.
Burke, S. Dak.	Gordon,	Minor,	Stewart, N. Y.
Burke, Tex.	Graft,	Mondell,	Stokes,
Burkett,	Graham,	Moody, Mass.	Sulloway,
Burleigh,	Green, Pa.	Moody, Oreg.	Sulzer,
Burnett,	Greene, Mass.	Moon,	Sutherland,
Burton,	Griffith,	Morgan,	Talbert,
Butler,	Griggs,	Morris,	Tate,
Calderhead,	Grosvenor,	Mudd,	Tawney,
Caldwell,	Groat,	Muller,	Taylor, Ohio
Cannon,	Grow,	Naphe,	Taylor, Ala.
Capron,	Hall,	Needham,	Terry,
Chanler,	Hamilton,	Neville,	Thayer,
Chickering,	Harmer,	Noonan,	Thomas, Iowa
Clark, Mo.	Haugen,	Norton, Ohio	Thomas, N. C.
Clarke, N. H.	Hawley,	O'Grady,	Thropp,
Clayton, Ala.	Heatwole,	Olmsted,	Tompkins,
Clayton, N. Y.	Hedge,	Otey,	Tongue,
Cochran, Mo.	Hemenway,	Otjen,	Underhill,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Henry, Conn.	Overstreet,	Vander,
Connell,	Henry, Miss.	Packer, Pa.	Van Voorhis,
Cooney,	Henry, Tex.	Parker, N. J.	Vreeland,
Cooper, Wis.	Hepburn,	Payne,	Wachter,
Corliss,	Hill,	Pearce, Mo.	Wadsworth,
Cousins,	Hitt,	Pearre,	Wanger,
Cowherd,	Hoffecker,	Pierce, Tenn.	Warner,
Cox,	Hopkins,	Phillips,	Waters,
Crawford,	Howell,	Polk,	Watson,
Cromer,	Hull,	Powers,	Weaver,
Crowley,	Jack,	Prince,	Weeks,
Crump,	Jenkins,	Pugh,	Weymouth,
Crumpacker,	Jett,	Quarles,	Wheeler, Ky.
Cummings,	Johnston,	Kansdell,	White,
Curtis,	Jones, Va.	Ray,	Williams, J. R.
Cusack,	Jones, Wash.	Reeder,	Williams, W. E.
Cushman,	Joy,	Reeves,	Williams, Miss.
Dahle, Wis.	Kahn,	Rhea, Va.	Wilson, N. Y.
Daly, N. J.	Kerr,	Ridgely,	Wilson, S. C.
Dalzell,	Ketcham,	Riordon,	Wright,
Davenport, Samuel Kleberg,		Rixey,	Young, Pa.
Davenport, Stanley Klutz,		Robb,	Young, Va.
Davidson,	Knox,	Roberts, Mass.	Zenor,
Davis,	Lacey,	Robertson, La.	Ziegler.

## NAYS—32.

Adamson,	Cooper, Tex.	Lewis,	Rhea, Ky.
Allen, Ky.	Davey,	Loud,	Richardson,
Allen, Miss.	De Graffenreid,	McClellan,	Robbins,
Bailey, Tex.	Dinsmore,	McCulloch,	Slayden,
Ball,	Fitzpatrick,	Maddox,	Small,
Brewer,	Fleming,	Meyer, La.	Snodgrass,
Burleson,	Kitchin,	Newlands,	Stephens, Tex.
Carmack,	Lester,	Norton, S. C.	Turner,

## NOT VOTING—18.

Bartlett,	Gaston,	McAleer,	Underwood,
Bradley,	Gillet, N. Y.	Smith, Md.	Wheeler, Ala.
Campbell,	Hay,	Stallings,	Wilson, Idaho
Catchings,	Howard,	Stewart, Wis.	
Epes,	Levy,	Swanson,	

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. OTEY. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues, Mr. HAY and Mr. SWANSON, are unavoidably absent from the House, and have requested me to state that if present they would have voted for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin, has been called home on account of the dangerous illness of a brother. If present, he would have voted for the resolution.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the preamble will be considered as having been agreed to.

There was no objection.

On motion of Mr. TAYLER of Ohio, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following committee in accordance with the vote just taken:

Special committee: Mr. TAYLER of Ohio, Mr. LANDIS of Indiana, Mr. MORRIS of Minnesota, Mr. FREER of West Virginia, Mr. LITTLEFIELD of Maine, Mr. MCPHERSON of Iowa, Mr. DE ARMOND of Missouri, Mr. LANHAM of Texas, Mr. MIERS of Indiana.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin, leave of absence was granted indefinitely to Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin, on account of dangerous illness in his family.

## ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to.

## DEATH OF HON. EVAN E. SETTLE.

Mr. SMITH of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Congressional delegation from Kentucky, I desire to announce the death of our late colleague, Hon. EVAN E. SETTLE, a Representative from the Seventh district of the State of Kentucky in the Fifty-sixth Congress. At a later period in the session it is the purpose of the members from that State to request that a day be set apart to enable those members who desire to do so to pay special tribute to and pronounce eulogies upon the life of our deceased friend.

For the present I desire to ask the adoption of the resolution I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Be it resolved, That the House of Representatives learns with profound sorrow and regret the death of Hon. EVAN E. SETTLE, late a Representative from the Seventh district of Kentucky in the Fifty-sixth Congress, at his home in Owenton, on Thursday, November 16, 1899.

Be it further resolved, That as a further mark of respect to Mr. SETTLE the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; and accordingly, in pursuance thereof, the House (at 6 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Thursday next at 12 o'clock m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, submitting a statement of the sums of money drawn and disbursed by him—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments in Indian depredation claims—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of property in his charge—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for "contingent expenses" in his Department—to the Committee on Expenditures in Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Librarian of Congress, submitting his annual report—to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting his annual report for the year ended October 31, 1899—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, under heads of "International exchanges," "North American Ethnology," etc.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting a statement of the expenditures for the propagation of food fishes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at Springfield Armory and of the arms, etc., fabricated for the year ended June 30, 1899—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the Department for the year ended June 30, 1899—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Chief of Engineers, submitting the report of operations upon the new building for the Government Printing Office up to November 30, 1899—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a report for the year ended June 30, 1899, showing the names of persons employed in the service of the House, the time they were actually employed, the sums paid to them, the expenditures of the contingent fund, and the stationery accounts—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting an inventory of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room December 1, 1899—to the Committee on Accounts.

A letter from the superintendent of the Library building and grounds, submitting the annual report of his office—to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting an inventory of property under his charge—to the Committee on Accounts.

A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of the contested-election cases in the Fifty-sixth Congress—ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 862) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 863) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war," approved July 27, 1892—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 864) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the mutual account between the United States and the State of Florida, heretofore examined and stated by said Secretary under the authority of the Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 865) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes, and to amend and revive the same—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 866) to modify and simplify the pension laws of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 867) to prevent trespassing upon, and providing for the protection of, the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 868) authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain uses of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, and other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 869) to provide for the erection of a memorial arch at Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAMBLE: A bill (H. R. 870) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 871) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 872) for the restoration of annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians and the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 873) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Deadwood, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 874) conferring jurisdiction upon the circuit and district courts for the district of South Dakota in certain cases, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 875) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Cape Charles, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLAYTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 876) authorizing the Secretary of War to reconstruct the post of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., according to a new and appropriate plan, to purchase or acquire by exchange, or both, the necessary ground adjoining the Government reservation, and to erect buildings—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES (by request): A bill (H. R. 877) to amend an act of March 1, 1895, and other acts relating to the United States courts in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 878) to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims filed in the departments of the Quartermaster-General and the Commissary-General under the act of July 4, 1864, and before the Southern Claims Commission act of March 3, 1871, and have been disallowed, or that are now pending—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 879) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Chillicothe, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 880) to amend section 3 of an act "fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of national-bank currency, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 881) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grand Haven, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 882) providing for the safety of lives of persons on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 883) creating a national board of pardons—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 884) for the appointment of a commission of experts for the purpose of making investigations relating to the cause and prevention of yellow fever—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 885) to provide a uniform and stable currency for the United States of America—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 886) to improve the postal system of the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 887) to provide for adding to and completing specimens and productions, both natural and manufactured, of the United States and of foreign countries, to be exhibited in the Philadelphia museums, for the purpose of increasing the trade of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 888) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Durham, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 889) to amend sections 3242 and 3231 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 890) to repair, improve, and enlarge the public building at Greensboro, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 891) to place asbestos on the taxable list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 892) to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 893) to establish a light beacon on the beach at Cape Hatteras, North Carolina—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 894) to establish a light beacon at the Cape Channel in Pamlico Sound—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 895) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to change the material to be used in the construction of a dry dock at the navy-yard, League Island, Pa., from timber to stone and concrete—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 896) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to Fort Myer and the national cemetery at Arlington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 897) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Elizabeth, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 898) for the improvement of the Chattahoochee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GAINES: A bill (H. R. 899) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 900) to provide a snag boat for the Cumberland River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 901) to provide for the purchase of a site and



the erection of a public building thereon at Springfield, Tenn., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 902) to amend section 21 of "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 903) donating the old abandoned military reservation known as Fort Bliss, situated in El Paso County, to the county of El Paso for a poor farm and hospital—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 904) to amend the act relating to Indian depredations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 905) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes of Indians in Oklahoma Territory and to open their reservation for settlement—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 906) to amend the jurisdiction act of 1887 so as to abrogate Federal jurisdiction over State corporations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 907) to amend and construe existing pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 908) donating the abandoned military reservation in Wheeler County, Tex., to the State of Texas for school purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 909) conferring on the Court of Claims jurisdiction with respect to certain claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 910) giving to certain States having claims for moneys expended or expenses incurred in defense of the United States during the war of 1812 to 1814 with Great Britain the right to have the same adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 911) to amend section 1176, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 912) to increase the efficiency of the artillery arm of the Regular Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COCHRANE of New York (by request): A bill (H. R. 913) to pension prisoners of war captured by Confederates in war of 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 914) to grant a service pension to soldiers in war of 1861 to 1865 at age of 65 years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 915) to pension United States soldiers and sailors of war of 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 916) to increase the pension of United States soldiers and sailors who were prisoners of war in 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 917) to pension certain United States soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 918) to pension certain totally disabled United States soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 919) to prevent pensions being stopped without process of law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 920) to pension certain honorably discharged soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 921) to pension certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 922) to pension disabled soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 923) to increase pensions of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861 to 1865 who are 70 years old—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 924) to pension disabled soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 925) to pension disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 926) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 927) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, in relation to certain express carriers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 928) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, in relation to certain express business—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 929) to establish a life-saving station at Swampscott, Mass.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CORLISS: A bill (H. R. 930) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of telegraphic cables between the United States of America and Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, and other countries, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 931) to amend section 698 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 932) to amend section 997 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 933) to reimburse naval volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 934) making Chester, Pa., a subport of entry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 935) to complete the execution of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 936) for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in the city of Boston, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 937) granting thirty days' leave of absence, with pay, to the employees of the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H. R. 938) to establish the Department of Commerce and Manufactures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 939) to provide for the collection and return of duties on bicycles brought by travelers into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 940) for the preservation of the frigate *Constitution*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 941) to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 942) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who were the first fully equipped soldiers to arrive, on April 19, 1861, for the defense of the city of Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 943) for the erection of a public building at Malden, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 944) for the erection of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 945) to provide a site and erect a public building in Covington, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 946) establishing the Atlanta National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 947) to create a new division in the eastern judicial district of the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 948) to do justice to men who have been honorably discharged from their last contract of service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 949) relating to arrears in pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 950) for the improvement of the Missouri River at and near the mouth of Smiths Creek, near Bernheimer, Warren County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 951) making an appropriation to improve the harbor of Hermann, on the Missouri River, in Gasconade County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 952) for the relief of the contract surgeons of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 953) to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 954) providing for leaves of absence to certain per diem employees of the Government—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 955) granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays Military Reservation in said State for the purpose of establishing western branches of the Kansas Agricultural College and of the Kansas State Normal School thereon, and for a public park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 956) to authorize the construction of an addition to the public building at Hartford, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 957) providing for the erection of

a public building at the city of Gainesville, Fla., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 958) to declare February the 12th a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 959) to establish postal savings depositories and subdepositories, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 960) to improve the channel of the Mississippi River in the harbor of St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. QUARLES: A bill (H. R. 961) to aid and encourage military training and instruction by donation of public land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 962) for the erection of a public building at Green Bay, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 963) to designate Green Bay, Wis., a subport of entry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 964) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Littlefalls, in the State of New York—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 965) fixing the compensation of the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 966) for the improvement of the Missouri River at Nigger Bend, in Howard County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 967) for the improvement of the Missouri River at and near Huntsdale, in Boone County, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GAMBLE: A bill (H. R. 968) to aid the State of South Dakota to support a school of mines—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: A bill (H. R. 969) to amend section 5 of an act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion, approved August 14, 1888—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARNEY: A bill (H. R. 970) providing for the adjustment of the swamp-land grant to the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOREING: A bill (H. R. 971) to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 972) to provide for the appointment of dental surgeons for service in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 973) to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouri Reservation lands in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 974) granting per diem pension service to honorably discharged officers and enlisted men of the Union Army in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 975) to amend an act entitled "An act for the erection of a public building at Anniston, Ala."—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 976) for the erection of a public building at Selma, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 977) to establish a port of entry and delivery at the city of Selma, Ala.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 978) for the extension of Le Droit avenue and S street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 979) for the erection and construction of a public building in the city of Stillwater for the accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 980) to regulate the practice in United States courts in regard to instructing juries therein—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 981) providing for the marking and monumenting of the battlefield of Massacre Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 982) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the endowment and support of the mining schools in the several States and Territories, for the purpose of extending similar aid in the development of the mining industries of the nation as already provided for the agricultural and mechanical arts—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 983) providing for the construction of a wagon road through the Yellowstone National Park and the Yellowstone National Park Forest Reserve—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 984) providing for the improvement and re-

pair of the military road between Fort Washakie and Jacksons Lake, Wyoming—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 985) providing that those who have heretofore commuted entries or have not perfected titles to tracts entered as homesteads may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 986) to amend the provisions of section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 987) reducing the price to be paid for desert lands, and allowing those who have not perfected former entries under the desert-land laws and who have not parted with their claims for a valuable consideration, to make a second entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 988) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint commissioners to estimate damages done to planted oysters and oyster beds in Raritan Bay and adjoining waters in New York and New Jersey, and to make compensation therefor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 989) to amend "An act relating to mortgages in the Indian Territory"—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 990) appropriating \$150,000 to improve, deepen, and remove the bars at the mouths of the Neches and Sabine rivers, and to improve and deepen the channel through Sabine Lake, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 991) extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the East River between the city of New York and Long Island, now in course of construction as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 992) compelling telegraphic companies to pay the 1 cent tax on messages and dispatches—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 993) granting a pension to persons who have become disabled in the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 994) making additional appropriation for public building in the city of Seattle, State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 995) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Spokane Falls, State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 996) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 997) to provide allotments to Indians on White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 998) providing for the sale of pine timber on White Earth and Red Lake (diminished) reservations, in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 999) to amend sections 4826, 4829, 4830, and 4832 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREER: A bill (H. R. 1000) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huntington, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROMWELL: A bill (H. R. 1001) to extend the uses of the mail service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 1002) for the improvement of Town River, Quincy Bay, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 1003) to provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 1004) for the erection of a public building at Oakpark, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 1005) to provide for the issuing of commissions to warrant officers of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1006) amending section 1 of an act passed August 5, 1892, entitled "An act granting pensions to army nurses"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1007) to increase the limit of the appropriation for a public building at Newport, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1008) to require persons who make their residence on boats on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to obtain license, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1009) granting increase of pension to survivors of Mexican and Indian wars, and to their widows—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 1010) for the erection of a public building in the city of Manchester, State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 1011) to establish a bureau of public health in the Treasury Department of the United States, to establish and maintain a system of quarantine, and to provide measures of security against the introduction and spread of contagious and epidemic diseases—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 1012) to regulate the pay of printers in Navy and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1013) to amend section 5 of an act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion, approved August 14, 1888—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1014) to amend an act approved August 1, 1894, entitled "An act relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the United States Navy"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1015) to grade substitute letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1016) relating to compensation of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1017) providing for the compensation of fourth-class postmasters for issuing money orders—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 1018) to amend section 3829 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1019) to allow the Postmaster-General to grant leave of absence with full pay (in addition to the leave now granted by law) to any letter carrier or clerk in a post-office who shall be disabled by any casualty while in the performance of his duty, and so forth—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1020) to prevent the establishment of letter boxes for the receipt or delivery of certain mail matter in premises not occupied by post-offices or branch offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1021) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certified copies of muster rolls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1022) to amend section 2743 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the examination of drugs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 1023) providing for the election of a Delegate from the district of Alaska to the House of Representatives of the United States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1024) to pay certain bounties to enlisted men afterwards promoted to be commissioned officers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1025) prohibiting the legislatures of the Territories of the United States from creating new counties by special act, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 1026) to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States and to provide for the reorganization of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 1027) to extend the limits and laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, and to enable the people thereof to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1028) to refund the cotton tax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1029) designating the officers before whom preliminary affidavits in entries of public lands may be executed—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1030) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1031) to provide for the permanent improvement of the Ouachita River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1032) to prevent the free use of timber or stone on public lands, except by bona fide settlers, miners, residents, and prospectors, for firewood, fencing, building, mining, and other domestic purposes, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1033) to declare a further forfeiture of lands granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1034) to provide for the sale of lands of the

United States chiefly valuable for building stone, limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, slate, and lands containing gypsum, mica, asphaltum, borax, fire clay, kaolin, petroleum, salt, chalk, and other like mineral substances, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1035) for the free coinage of gold and silver and for the issue of gold and silver certificates—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1036) to regulate the practice, pleadings, forms, and mode of proceeding in civil causes in equity in the circuit courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1037) to define and tax trusts and to authorize the free importation of articles covered by them, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 1038) fixing the times when, regulating the manner in which, and declaring the character of the accounts between the United States and the several public-land States, relative to the net proceeds of the sales, and other disposition of the public lands made and to be made therein by the United States, which shall hereafter be stated and certified to the Treasury Department for payment—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 1039) to amend the war-revenue act, approved June 13, 1898—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 1040) to amend section 4445 of Title LII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to licensing of officers of steam vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 1041) to grant to the city of Charleston, S. C., the old post-office lot and building for the use of the commercial bodies of the city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILSON of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 1042) to provide for the admission of the State of Arizona into the Union, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 1043) authorizing the President to appoint and retire as brigadier-general any colonel who may have commanded a brigade during any portion of the investment of Santiago, although now on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MUDD (by request): A bill (H. R. 1044) for the extension of Columbia road east of Thirteenth street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1045) authorizing the extension of Wyoming avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1046) authorizing the extension of Kalorama avenue—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 1047) for the erection of a public building at Manitowoc, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1048) for the erection of a public building at Fond du Lac, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1049) to increase the army ration by the addition of pure American cheese—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 1050) to honor the patriotism of certain soldiers who served in the Philippines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 1051) to grade substitute letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1052) to reduce the postage on fourth-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1053) providing representation in Congress for Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1054) for the relief of Union soldiers who were confined in Southern prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1055) relating to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1056) for the erection of a public building at Island Pond, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1057) authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize the organizations of the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, as part of the military provincial reserve of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1058) to amend section 4696 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1059) to enable the people to name their postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1060) to prevent the sale of beer or other

intoxicating liquors in soldiers' homes, immigrant stations, and other public buildings—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 1061) to authorize the Montgomery, Hayneville and Camden Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Tombigbee River between the northern and southern boundary lines of Clarke County, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1062) to authorize the Montgomery, Hayneville and Camden Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Alabama River between Claiborne and Lower Peachtree, in Alabama—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 1063) to segregate and return to the unreserved public domain mineral lands upon a reservation for the use of the Metlakatla Indians in Alaska—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 1064) for a public building for a marine hospital at Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1065) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio, Monongahela, Mississippi, Great Kanawha, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Illinois rivers, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1066) to indemnify the State of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into the military service by the governor under the proclamation of the President of June 15, 1863—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1067) to incorporate the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Company and defining the powers thereof, and to establish the canals and works herein authorized as military post-roads—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 1068) for the erection of a public building at Plymouth, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 1069) to revive and amend and extend the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, to encourage and promote telegraphic communications between America and Asia, across the Pacific Ocean, from the western shores of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, to Japan and China—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 1070) to provide for medals for volunteer nurses—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1071) relating to public holidays—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1072) as to medals of honor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1073) in relation to contempts of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1074) to raise additional revenue for the support of the Government—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 1075) providing for pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines on account of disability contracted while in the service; also a service pension on the per diem plan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1076) to provide for enlarging and improving the United States Government building at Sandusky, Ohio, and to appropriate \$50,000 therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 1077) for the erection of a public building at Northampton, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1078) for the admission into the United States of certain works of art free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1079) to regulate interstate transportation of property owned or manufactured by unlawful combinations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 1080) to limit United States courts' jurisdiction to \$5,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1081) to limit the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in certain cases to \$10,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1082) to provide for the prosecution of suits in, and appeals and writs of error from, circuit and district courts of the United States by administrators, guardians, and next friend without giving bond for cost—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1083) to provide liens in favor of attorneys at law in original and removed causes to the United States court, and to provide for the enforcement thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1084) to fix the standard of gold and silver coin and the unit of value, and to make all silver coin a full legal tender for all debts, public and private—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1085) for the establishment of an Army post at or near Chattanooga, Tenn., and appropriating \$200,000 therefor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1086) to restrict the application of the doctrine of contributory negligence so as to permit persons guilty of negligence which is not the proximate cause of an injury to persons or property to recover damages, and to define the term "proximate cause" and the right of litigants to have the same determined by a jury, and the duties of Federal judges in such cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 1087) to authorize the construction by the Wadley and Mount Vernon Railroad Company of a bridge across the Oconee River, in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRUMP: A bill (H. R. 1088) making an appropriation for a steam fog whistle at Ottawa Point, entrance to Tawas Bay, Lake Huron—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1089) for the erecting of a public building at Alpena, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1090) for the erection of a public post-office building at West Bay City, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 1091) for the payment of claims of citizens of the State of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1092) to set apart a portion of the Arlington estate for experimental agricultural purposes, and to place said portion under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and his successor in office—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 1093) to authorize the exploration and purchase of mines within the boundaries of private land claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1094) to amend section 2323 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to tunnel rights—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1095) withdrawing the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1096) to provide for the securing to the State of Colorado full title to all mineral lands, and so forth—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1097) to amend section 2323 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to tunnel rights—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1098) prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from owning any interest in any association issuing national currency at the time of his appointment, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1099) requiring all exchanges of gold bars for gold coin to be by weight—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1100) to make laws for taking evidence, affidavits, and so forth, in homestead claims applicable to timber and stone claims—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1101) for privilege of mayor of Ouray, Colo., to enter additional town-site lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1102) to provide for the sale of United States internal-revenue stamps by all United States postmasters, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1103) to maintain the parity between the coins of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1104) to restore the bimetallic system of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1105) to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1106) to amend section 2323 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to tunnel rights—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1107) for making the criminal laws of the United States applicable to Indians in the Indian schools—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1108) to fix times and places of holding United States circuit and district courts in Colorado—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1109) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Glenwood Springs, in the State of Colorado—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1110) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish books of military instruction published by the War De-



partment to the organized militia and volunteer forces of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1111) to furnish the military tactics to the National Guard and other military organizations—to the Committee on the Militia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1112) to fix times and places of holding United States circuit and district courts in Colorado—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1113) to restore medical freedom to the people of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 1114) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Quincy, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1115) to provide for the establishing of a steam tug in connection with City Point life-saving station, Dorchester Bay, Massachusetts, and the placing of a searchlight at said station—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 1116) to provide trial by jury in contempt cases when such alleged contempts are not committed in presence of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1117) to establish a military post in or near Columbia, in Maury County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1118) for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 1212) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims presented on behalf of churches, schools, libraries, hospitals, and establishments conducted for the benefit of churches, or for charitable purposes, arising from the occupation and use of buildings, grounds, and other property of various kinds occupied, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army during the civil war, or for its benefit in any way—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 1549) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bonds issued under the contract of the Secretary of the Treasury with August Belmont & Co. and others, bearing date February 8, 1895, interest and principal, in not less than one half in standard silver dollars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 1608) to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1618) appropriating \$25,000 to the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and the Purdue University, of Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of determining the quantity of the so-called "hammer blows," "centrifugal lift, and tangential throw" of locomotive driving wheels in use on American railroads—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 1714) to change the names of certain streets in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 2081) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reexamine and resettle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by said States and the city of Baltimore for military purposes during the war of 1812—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 2153) authorizing the Alaskan Navigation and Development Company, of Camden, N. J., United States of America, to own and navigate boats and vessels, and to improve rivers, creeks, inlets, bays, and gulfs in Alaska, and to dredge, excavate, and blast in any of said waters, and to fully and completely exercise in Alaska and in Alaskan waters all the rights and privileges they exercise by virtue of their charter—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 2201) to establish a military post at or near Indianapolis, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2206) authorizing an increase of pensions in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 2296) to pay to the Mount Vernon Avenue Association, as assignee of the State of Virginia, the amount loaned by said State to the General Government, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 2326) for the relief of the State of New York—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 2532) to amend section 3331 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2533) to provide to whom contracts for carrying mails shall be awarded—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2534) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office building thereon at Gainesville,

in the State of Georgia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2535) to give jurisdiction to try and dispose of all cases punishable by fine and imprisonment for less than one year—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 2536) to increase the pay of letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LLOYD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 34) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. STARK: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 35) authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange a battery and equipments with the governor of the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 36) proposing an amendment to Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZENOR: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) construing the act approved June 27, 1890, entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McRAE: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 38) directing the executive department to exercise the legal right to pay the obligations of this Government in either silver or gold coin, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 39) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FREER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40) asking permission for the use of the United States court-house at Parkersburg, W. Va., by the circuit and criminal courts of Wood County, W. Va., while constructing a new court-house for said county—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOVERING: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 42) proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress jurisdiction over divorce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIXEY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 43) asking for estimates for the improvement of Quantico Creek, in Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 44) asking for estimates for the improvement of upper Machodoc Creek, in King George County, Va.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GROUT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 45) constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy or polygamous cohabitation in the United States and all territory subject to its jurisdiction, and to prohibit all persons guilty of polygamy or polygamous cohabitation from holding offices of trust—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COX: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) to print maps of island of Cuba—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 47) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) to authorize the purchase of the painting by Victor Nehlig representing Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. John Smith—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 49) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the States—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. DALZELL: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 50) granting permission for the erection of a monument in Washington, D. C., for the ornamentation of the national capital and in honor of Samuel Hahnemann—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BERRY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 51) tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Schley, United States Navy, and the officers and men under his command—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 52) tendering the thanks of Congress to the National Relief Commission and its contributors for humane and beneficent services in the late war with Spain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 53) to authorize the appointment of George Izard Middleton an ensign in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) directing a

suitable shaft to be placed at the grave of John Tyler—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 1) directing the Secretary of War to make and submit an estimate of the cost of cutting and dredging a channel across the bar below Fort Morgan, at Mobile Harbor, Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 2) requesting Secretary of War to submit plan and estimate of deepening and widening channels at Boston Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A resolution (H. Res. 11) requesting Secretary of State to report correspondence between Germany and United States respecting adulteration of German wines—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 12) relating to a conference to be held in Washington between Mexico, Central and South America, and United States, touching the arbitration of disputed matters—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 13) requesting Secretary of State to report to the House the status of an agreement between United States and Great Britain, relating to war vessels on Great Lakes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 14) requesting Secretary of the Interior to inform the House as to certain payments to the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan of money appropriated for them—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A resolution (H. Res. 15) providing for the printing and binding of 1,000 copies of the History of Navy-Yard at Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A resolution (H. Res. 16) amending the rules of the House, providing for a committee on insular affairs—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McRAE: A resolution (H. Res. 17) amending the rules of the House—Rule XXIV—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A resolution (H. Res. 18) amending the rules of the House—Rule XXVI—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROUT: A resolution (H. Res. 19) authorizing the appointment of a committee on the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 20) authorizing the printing of the work known as Hawks and Owls—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BERRY: A resolution (H. Res. 21) for the benefit of Samuel Lee—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Colorado, favoring the return to the Republic of Mexico of cannon and other trophies of war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, favoring the naming one of United States war vessels *Milwaukee*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MINOR: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, favoring the naming of one of the United States war vessels *Milwaukee*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, favoring legislation favorable to American shipping—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OTJEN: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, favoring the naming one of United States war vessels *Milwaukee*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Massachusetts, favoring the placing of a steam launch and searchlight at the life-saving station in Dorchester Bay—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 1119) to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a medal to Edward Giles, late color sergeant of First New York Cavalry, United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 1120) granting a pension to John McMichael—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 1121) for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Paul, at Franklin, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1122) for the relief of the estate of J. A. Milhous, deceased, late of Giles County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1123) for relief of S. E. Johnson, heir of John W. Johnson, deceased, late of Wayne County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1124) for the relief of George W. Davis by removing charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1125) for the relief of W. H. Felker, of Giles County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1126) to authorize the Quartermaster-General to investigate the claim of the representatives of Robert T. Williams, deceased, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1127) for the relief of Rhoda Rucker, of Tennessee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1128) for the relief of the estate of William Grigsby, deceased, late of Giles County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1129) for the relief of John E. Horton, Sims, Wayne County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1130) for the relief of John D. Reed, administrator of J. P. C. Reed, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1131) for the relief of Thomas J. Lawson, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1132) to remove charge of desertion against W. J. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1133) for relief of F. M. Fitzgerald, administrator of John Chandler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1134) for the relief of William Whitaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1135) to grant an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1136) for the relief of parties for property taken from them by military forces of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1137) for the relief of William J. Hines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1138) to remove charge of desertion standing against William M. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1139) for the relief of James Few and to remove charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1140) for relief of the estate of Henry C. Sinclair, late of Williamson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1141) to remove the charge of desertion against W. A. Kilburn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. M. Booker, deceased, late of Columbia, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1143) to erect a monument to the memory of Meriwether Lewis—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1144) for the relief of the estate of N. E. Perkins, deceased, late of Williamson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1145) for the relief of W. S. Reid, administrator of Mrs. F. M. Harris, deceased, late of Franklin, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRUMP: A bill (H. R. 1146) amending the military record of Albert E. Pringle, and granting his aged and dependent mother a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1147) granting an increase of pension to Dr. Luke H. Cooper, now totally blind—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1148) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1149) granting a pension to Erasmus L. Wenz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1150) pensioning Mrs. Kate Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1151) granting an increase of pension to Charles Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1152) for the relief of Henry Schindehette—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1153) to correct the military record of George H. Keating—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1154) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles D. Tift—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1155) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John Leroy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1156) amending the military record of Louis P. Kleine and granting his widow, Sade P. Kleine, a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1157) giving military record to Francis Volk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1158) for the relief of William H. Hardy, who served in Company A, First Regiment Michigan Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1159) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Adolphus Fritch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1160) to remove the charge of desertion from



the military record of John B. Elliott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1161) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Oliver C. Rouse—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1162) giving military record to Peter Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1163) giving military record to Thomas Wakeley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1164) giving military record to Jacob S. Coons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1165) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas J. Shaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1166) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 1167) for the relief of Twyman O. Abbott—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1168) for the relief of the heirs of the late Charles P. Culver—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 1169) to authorize the President to correct the record of Andrew Geddes and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1170) granting an increase of pension to Titus K. Cone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1171) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry E. Cady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1172) granting a pension to Mrs. Rebecca J. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1173) granting an increase of pension to Wyatt Botts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1174) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim E. Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1175) granting a pension to Mrs. Huijbartje Niermeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1176) granting a pension to Justus Canfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1177) granting a pension to Alexander M. Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1178) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Byers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1179) granting a pension to Mrs. D. M. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1180) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Wilson Certain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1181) granting an honorable discharge to Stillman Stotts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 1182) for the relief of Sylvester W. Quackenbush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 1183) to assist in the erection of a monument and statue to the memory of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1184) for the relief of Thomas K. Hughes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1185) to correct the military record of Reinhard Schneider—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1186) to regulate the pay of printers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1187) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Edward Troy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1188) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a fog signal at or near the Battery, New York—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1189) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen O'Rourke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1190) granting thirty days' leave of absence with pay to the compositors and pressmen employed in the awards division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1191) for the relief of James M. Willbur—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1192) for the relief of Charles Gallagher, of New York, and to refer his claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1193) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of the heirs of Alfred G. Benson with the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1194) for the relief of William P. Wood, of Washington City, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1195) to reimburse the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York for moneys expended for the

United States in raising, equipping, supplying, and arming militia and volunteer forces, and in other ways to aid in suppressing the rebellion—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1196) for relief of George C. Ellison—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1197) for the relief of Edward Kershner—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1198) for the relief of Baine C. Dent, ensign, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 1199) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James M. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1200) granting a pension to Margret Raney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1201) granting to James McNutt a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1202) granting to George S. McClellan a pension at the rate of \$30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1203) for the relief of Daniel Bentley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1204) to pension Martha McSwain, widow of William McSwain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1205) to pension Felix G. Sittou at the rate of \$30 per month—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1206) to pension Alfred Adams at the rate of \$12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1207) to pension George W. Drake at the rate of \$30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1208) to pension Henry Esser at the rate of \$30 per month—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1209) to pension Mrs. A. M. Runyan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1210) for the relief of the Christian Church of Marshall, Saline County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1211) to remove the charge of desertion from the service record of John R. Killingsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COWHERD: A bill (H. R. 1213) for the relief of John F. Neil—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1214) for the relief of John Jefferson Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1215) for relief of Charles M. Neet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1216) for the relief of Margaret O'Brien, widow of James O'Brien—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1217) for the relief of James Brice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1218) for the relief of John S. McBride—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1219) to remove charge of desertion and grant honorable discharge to Peter C. O'Neill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1220) granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims in the case of the scow *Rouena*—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1221) to correct the records of Cass County Regiment, Missouri Home Guards, so as to place the name of the late Irwin Malley on grade as captain of scouts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1222) for the relief of the legal representatives of A. L. H. Crenshaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1223) granting a pension to Maj. Moses Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1224) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Bradshaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1225) for the relief of William K. Trabue—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1226) for the relief of Frank B. Case, late a midshipman in the Navy of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1227) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew J. Surber—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1228) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Benjamin Meyers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1229) for the relief of Milo B. Ward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1230) for the relief of Hannah Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1231) for the relief of Margaret Luttrell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 1232) for the relief of Peter Meyers, Jacob R. Hiller, and William Brandle, bondsmen of the Steelville Distilling Company, and James M. Key, its successor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1233) granting an increase of pension to Clark W. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1234) for the relief of St. Charles College—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1235) granting a pension to Chamness S. Burks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1236) granting an increase of pension to George Whitehead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1237) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1238) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Ziegler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1239) granting an increase of pension to John Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1240) granting a pension to Mrs. Louvina Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1241) for the relief of A. F. Fleet, formerly superintendent of the Missouri Military Academy, Mexico, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1242) granting a pension to Frederick W. Tappmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1243) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia Lollar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1244) granting a pension to Orison Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1245) granting a pension to George N. Warfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1246) granting a pension to James A. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1247) granting an increase of pension to Uriah H. Owings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1248) granting a pension to Silas A. Elkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1249) for the relief of W. D. McLean, alias Donald McLean—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1250) for the relief of Mrs. Catharine Bedell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1251) granting a pension to Edward W. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1252) granting a pension to John McCann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1253) granting a pension to John H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1254) granting a pension to Jeremiah Milroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1255) granting a pension to Martha A. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1256) granting a pension to William Toedtman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1257) for the relief of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1258) for the relief of the heirs of the late William H. Finch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1259) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Craddock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1260) for the relief of John Harper, Alexander Hammonree, and others, trustees of the Methodist Church at Warrenton, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1261) for the relief of Elenor W. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1262) for the relief of the heirs of the late Joseph M. Carrico—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1263) for the relief of Edwin F. Mathews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1264) granting a pension to Friedrich Schmied—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1265) granting a pension to Benjamin Haggard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1266) granting a pension to John J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1267) granting a pension to John D. Reeds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1268) granting a pension to Levi Maule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1269) granting a pension to Thomas C. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1270) granting a pension to Cyrus Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1271) granting a pension to Henry Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1272) granting a pension to Absalom Howell Eggers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1273) granting a pension to Jeremiah Romans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1274) granting a pension to Prudence E. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1275) granting a pension to Jephtha D. Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1276) granting an increase of pension to John E. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1277) granting a pension to Joseph Hazelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1278) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David Gibson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1279) granting a pension to Samuel S. Grimmett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1280) granting a pension to John H. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1281) granting a pension to Spotwell E. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1282) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1283) granting a pension to Johnson W. Eubanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1284) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan L. Brimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to John M. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1286) granting an increase of pension to James M. Shippee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1287) granting a pension to Maj. Louis Dieckgraebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1288) granting a pension to Cornelius W. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 1289) for the relief of William S. Cloud—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1290) for the relief of Oscar Heath—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1291) to amend the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, United States Army, retired—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1292) for the relief of William P. McMurtry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1293) for the relief of William M. Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1294) for the relief of Elbert S. Shanks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1295) for the relief of Robert Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1296) for relief of Walter W. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1297) to correct the military record of Nelson Stover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1298) for the relief of James M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1299) for the relief of William Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1300) for the relief of E. S. Parrott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1301) to correct the military record of William Carder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1302) to correct the military record of William Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1303) to correct the military record of Jacob Linebaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1304) to correct the military record of John Hickman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1305) for the relief of John M. Morrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1306) for the relief of Riley Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1307) for the relief of William Moyers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1308) for the relief of John G. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1309) for the relief of W. R. Sentell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1310) for the relief of Joseph Fawbush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1311) for the relief of John Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1312) for the relief of Wiley Wolf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1313) for the relief of Jesse B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1314) to correct the military record of George W. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of William A. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1316) to correct the military record of Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1317) to correct the military record of James H. Beal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1318) for the relief of Ezekiel T. Delph—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1319) for the relief of William Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1320) for the relief of Levi Viles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1321) for the relief of James Mills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1322) for the relief of Stephen Wilbourne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1323) to correct the military record of William Goins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1324) for the relief of Richard M. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1325) for the relief of George Shults—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1326) for the relief of Ruben S. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1327) for the relief of Ruben S. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1328) to correct the military record of James M. Mace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1329) for the relief of William B. Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1330) for the relief of W. E. Peirce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1331) to correct the military record of Madison Trent and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1332) for the relief of Alfred T. Moreland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1333) for the relief of Samuel S. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1334) to correct the military record of John Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1335) for the relief of Allen Bruner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1336) for the relief of W. A. Spears—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1337) for the relief of John H. Dickenson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1338) for the relief of Lincoln S. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1339) for the relief of W. P. McNulty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1340) for the relief of James H. Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1341) for the relief of Thomas Colyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1342) for the relief of James B. Leedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1343) to grant an honorable discharge to Canada Peck, late private, Company I, Third Tennessee Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1344) to correct the military record of Mat Elliot McLain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1345) for the relief of Jacob Hybarger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1346) for the relief of W. G. McKenzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1347) for the relief of Homer Sheldon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1348) for the relief of Joshua Richardson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1349) for the relief of John G. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1350) for the relief of Samuel Babb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1351) to correct the military record of Daniel W. Ellis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1352) to correct the military record of Robert B. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1353) to correct the military record of Henry C. Coleman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1354) for the relief of William Buttery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1355) for the relief of Willis M. Kent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1356) for the relief of Andrew Cutshal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1357) to correct the military record of William Kelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1358) for the relief of David Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1359) for the relief of Jackson Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1360) to correct the military record of Daniel K. Self—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1361) for the relief of Dulaney P. Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1362) for the relief of Thomas Sutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1363) to correct the military record of Robert Burchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1364) to correct the military record of Jesse B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1365) to correct the military record of Thomas Brackins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1366) for the relief of Alfred Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1367) to correct the military record of Cleaveland Creech—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1368) for the relief of Alexander Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1369) to pension Oliver L. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1370) to grant a pension to Zachariah Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1371) to grant a pension to Mrs. Susan Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1372) granting a pension to Peter Guinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1373) granting a pension to Daniel Fugate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1374) to grant a pension to John D. Cary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1375) to pension Samuel Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1376) granting a pension to Samuel M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1377) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers, widow of Joseph R. Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1378) to pension George W. Oliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1379) to pension William Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1380) to pension Nathan B. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1381) granting a pension to J. J. Angel—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1382) for the relief of Conrad Bashor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1383) for the relief of Alfred McKinney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1384) for the relief of Albert W. Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1385) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Ann E. Timberlake—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1386) for the relief of Henry C. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1387) for the relief of John Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1388) to correct the military record of Charles H. Piper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1389) for the relief of William Burton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1390) to correct the military record of William A. Cope—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1391) to correct the military record of Charles Birchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1392) to remove the charge of desertion against William H. Wheatley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1393) to remove the charge of desertion against William Mullins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1394) for the relief of David Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1395) for the relief of John Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1396) for the relief of David Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1397) for the relief of Henry Poe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1398) to correct the military record of Ellis Carter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1399) for the relief of Pleasant Haun—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1400) for the relief of Jacob Barkley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1401) for the relief of James McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of James Vandergriff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1403) for the relief of Solomon Q. Dugger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1404) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Irwin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1405) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Wallace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1406) granting a pension to Ruetha Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1407) to grant a pension to Charles H. Lipps—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1408) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Galbreith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1409) for the relief of Robert A. Ragan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1410) for the relief of J. J. Starnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1411) for the relief of John Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1412) for the relief of Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1413) for the relief of John Scott Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1414) for relief of the heirs of William M. Piper, late provost-marshal with the rank of captain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1415) for the relief of Clara L. Sheffield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1416) for the relief of the estate of David L. Ripley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1417) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Worley, deceased, late of Hamblen County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1418) for the relief of Thomas J. Powell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1419) for the relief of William Ridens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1420) for the relief of Jethro Hill, of Hamblen County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1421) for the relief of Lewis White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1422) for the relief of the estate of William J. Middleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1423) for the relief of D. A. Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1424) for the relief of estate of D. W. F. Peoples, deceased, late of Jonesboro, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1425) for the relief of Daniel B. Bowman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1426) for the relief of Lewis Atkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1427) granting a pension to William H. Pierre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1428) for the relief of W. H. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1429) for the relief of Sarah M. Dove, widow of the late Benjamin M. Dove, commander, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1430) for the relief of Louisa Harwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1431) to restore certain enlisted or appointed men to the Army, Navy, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1432) to grant a pension to Mrs. Bettie Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1433) to grant a pension to William H. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1434) to correct the military records of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson, and grant their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1435) to grant a pension to Mary Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1436) to grant a pension to Frank Bible—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1437) granting a pension to John B. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1438) for the relief of Lizzie M. McDougal, daughter of private soldier who died as a prisoner of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1439) granting a pension to Sarah Cupp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1440) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth

Herron, of Silverpoint, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1441) granting a pension to George W. Gabey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1442) to grant a pension to George W. Oitver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1443) to grant a pension to Peter Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1444) to pension Martin Click and four others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1445) granting a pension to William C. Tilley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1446) granting a pension to Martha L. Reams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1447) to grant a pension to Strawberry B. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1448) to grant a pension to Hartwell B. Whittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1449) granting a pension to Joseph Branscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1450) to grant a pension to William Branscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1451) for the relief of the heirs of Lemuel Cox, deceased, late of Jefferson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1452) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to John C. Weckler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1453) for the relief of John C. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1454) for the relief of William L. Orr—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BAKER: A bill (H. R. 1455) for the relief of Charles M. Forrest—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 1456) for the relief of James H. Huston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1457) for the relief of Amos Abbott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1458) for the relief of John E. Whinnery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1459) for the relief of William N. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1460) for the relief of Elizabeth Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1461) for the relief of J. H. McDaniel, of Florence, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1462) for the relief of Hannah Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1463) for the relief of George F. McReynolds, late of Company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1464) granting an honorable discharge to Rollan Prentice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1465) granting a pension to Michael Devine, of La Junta, Colo., late of Company L, Second New York Artillery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1466) granting a pension to Charles F. Holly, of Pueblo, Colo., late captain of Company H, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1467) for the relief of Thomas S. Kirker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1468) for the relief of Thomas H. Breen—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1469) granting a pension to T. R. Le Tellier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1470) for the relief of S. H. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1471) for the relief of M. D. Crow—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1472) for the relief of G. W. Seaman, late postmaster at Red Mountain, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1473) for the relief of Irving W. Stanton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1474) for the relief of D. H. Dickason—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1475) for the relief of C. M. Reed—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1476) for the relief of Gerald Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1477) for the relief of O. E. Noland, of Mancos, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1478) for the relief of Joseph Clucas—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1479) for the relief of Willbert Bowen, of Cripple Creek, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1480) for the relief of Oscar Rankin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1481) for the relief of Mary McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1482) for the relief of Emma J. Boyden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1483) for the relief of D. P. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1484) for the relief of settlers in Greer County, Okla.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1485) for the relief of Barbary Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1486) for the relief of Patrick Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1487) granting an honorable discharge to John Holderby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1488) for the relief of Joseph B. Presdee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1489) granting an increase of pension to Henry Logan, of Buenavista, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1490) granting a pension to Simon D. Kohl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1491) granting an increase of pension to Lloyd Beall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1492) for the relief of Jose Benito Atencio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1493) for the relief of Darius Minier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1494) for the relief of Mary McClelland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1495) for pension to Joseph N. Nash, late corporal, Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1496) granting an increase of pension to Alvin F. Kimball—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1497) for the relief of Harlan P. Ordendorff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1498) for the relief of Henry G. Mechling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1499) for the relief of Minor A. Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1500) for the relief of Jose Manuel Valdez—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1501) for the relief of Jose Fabian Baca—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1502) for the relief of Antonio J. Archuleta—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1503) granting an honorable discharge to W. G. Neeley, of Canyon City, Colo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1504) for the relief of Jose Ramon Trujillo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1505) for the relief of Susan Saunders—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1506) for the relief of Sisto Martinez—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1507) for the relief of William H. La Count—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1508) granting an increase of pension to Henry Logan, of Buenavista, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1509) for the relief of John Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1510) for payment of \$54 to V. Baldwin Johnson for 15 tons of coal—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1511) to provide for the reinstatement in the Railway Mail Service of C. W. Merrick, of Pueblo, Colo.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1512) for payment of \$54 to V. Baldwin Johnson for 15 tons of coal—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1513) for the relief of Mary McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1514) granting a pension to Lemuel Kingsbury, of Denver, Colo., and late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1515) for the relief of Nathan C. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1516) for the relief of Olive M. Hechtman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1517) for the relief of Sylvester W. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1518) for the relief of Henry C. Smith, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1519) for the relief of George McCracken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1520) for the relief of Sarah S. Baker, of Montrose, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1521) for the relief of William J. Goss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1522) granting an honorable discharge to Andrew J. Branson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1523) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas B. Hancock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1524) for the relief of Drury Shrewsbury—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1525) for the relief of Elizabeth Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1526) for the relief of J. H. Daniel, of Florence, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1527) granting a pension to Stephen B. Yeoman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1528) for the relief of John Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1529) granting a pension to Thomas B. Roark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1530) to pension James N. Livengood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1531) granting a pension to John J. Lockrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1532) for the relief of Daniel Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1533) for the relief of Peter T. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1534) for the relief of W. J. Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1535) for the relief of Joseph H. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1536) granting an honorable discharge to W. G. Neeley, of Canyon City, Colo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1537) for the relief of F. A. Land—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1538) for the relief of Amos B. Niles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1539) for the relief of Abram J. Kenison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1540) for the relief of Eliza A. Walker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1541) for the relief of William L. McClure—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1542) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. John Fay, of Pueblo, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1543) granting an honorable discharge to Harrison S. Crites—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1544) for the relief of John H. Shaw, of Del Norte, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1545) granting a pension to George E. Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1546) granting a pension to Lemuel Kingsbury, of Denver, Colo., and late of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1547) granting a pension to Reuben Balingier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1548) for the relief of William Morehead, of Lake City, Colo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BERRY: A bill (H. R. 1550) for the relief of certain officers and men of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1551) for the relief of Francis Paul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1552) granting a pension to Charles C. Kilbourn, late master United States naval dispatch boat *Jessie*—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1553) for the benefit of Joseph W. Pomfrey, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1554) for the benefit of H. Spillman, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1555) granting a pension to I. W. Harde-man—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1556) for the relief of J. W. Knox, of Carroll County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1557) for the relief of the Forty-first Kentucky Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1558) granting a pension to Charles C. Kilburn, late master United States tug *Jesse*—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1559) to place Col. M. A. Cochran, of the

United States Army, upon the retired list with the rank of brigadier-general—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1560) granting pension to Ellen Morris, widow of Timothy Morris, late fireman, United States steamer *Susquehanna*, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1561) for the relief of Rebekah Wilkins, widow of Jesse Wilkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1562) to remove the charge of desertion against John Crawford, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1563) for the relief of John Riley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1564) to remove the charge of desertion against James Murphy and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1565) for the relief of John Ellis of Kenton County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1566) for the benefit of Mary J. Connery, of Falmouth, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1567) for the benefit of John W. Kirby, late sheriff of Gallatin County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1568) granting a pension to Hans Castor, of Newport, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1569) granting a pension to Henrietta S. Cummings, widow of James P. Cummings, late lieutenant of Company E, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1570) granting a pension to Susie Margarite Landrum, of Warsaw, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1571) to correct the military record of Jesse Closser, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1572) for the benefit of John M. Hart, of Bourbon County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1573) for the benefit of J. D. Thompson, of Trimble County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1574) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of John Richmond, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1575) for the benefit of James W. Hall, of Grant County, Ky.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1576) for the relief of William Bramble, and so forth, of Kenton County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1577) for the benefit of Thomas F. Beach, a soldier of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1578) for the relief of Henry Cook, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1579) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph B. Kennedy and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1580) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Sutherland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1581) for the benefit of Ira E. Neville, of Dayton, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1582) for the relief of Fannie Bostwick, widow of Martin B. Strader—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1583) for the relief of N. C. Pettit, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1584) for the relief of Richmond L. Steers, of Kenton County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1585) for the relief of John W. Ray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1586) granting a pension to Annie M. Sweet, of Newport, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1587) for the benefit of Theodore Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1588) for the benefit of Francis M. Faront, of Bellevue, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1589) for the benefit of George W. Henderson, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1590) for the relief of R. F. Harrison—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1591) for the relief of Charlotte H. Fenton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1592) granting a pension to Christian Hohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1593) for the benefit of Richard Gallivan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1594) to correct the military record of Mathew C. Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1595) for the benefit of George Turner, of Newport, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1596) for the benefit of Ellen Steevers, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1597) granting a pension to David E. Red-

mon, of Pendleton County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1598) granting a pension to Milton C. Tully—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1599) for the relief of Lewis Stephens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1600) granting a pension to Lucy B. Bryson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1601) for the relief of John Armstrong, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1602) for the relief of James M. Blackburn, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1603) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Turner Rodgers, of Frankfort, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1604) for the benefit of Joel H. Hallowell, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 1605) for the relief of The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1606) to promote Commodore Louis C. Sartori, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be rear-admiral on said list, in accordance with his original position on the Navy Register—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1607) making appropriation for site and pedestal of a statue of the late Maj. Gen. George G. Meade in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1609) for the correction of muster of Adolph Von Haake, late major Sixty-eighth Regiment Veteran Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1610) fixing the salary of the postmaster at Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1611) granting a pension to Rebecca Paulding Meade, widow of Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, late of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1612) authorizing the President to appoint and retire David McMurtrie Gregg, late captain, Sixth United States Cavalry, and brevet major-general of volunteers, with the rank and grade of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1613) for the relief of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1614) for the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1615) granting a pension to Moses E. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1616) to correct the naval record of Joseph Pitt, alias Joseph Marr, and to erase the name of Joseph Marr and substitute the name of Joseph Pitt on the records of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1617) for the relief of the legal representatives and devisees of James W. Schaumburg—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 1619) to correct the military record of Capt. Henry Troll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1620) to correct the military record of Julius H. Rogge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1621) to correct the military record of Charles Burswitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1622) for the relief of Capt. John Schwab's company, of Pilotknob, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1623) for the relief of James H. Birch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1624) granting a pension to Peter J. Osterhaus, a major-general in the Union Army in the late rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STANLEY W. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 1625) for the relief of Mary B. Douglass, widow of the late Col. Henry Douglass, Tenth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 1626) for the relief of Forrest W. Brown, administrator of the estate of Bushrod W. Herbert, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1627) for the relief of the estate of Madison Daniels, deceased, late of Randolph County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1628) for the relief of Enos and J. Daniel Dinkle, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1629) for the relief of Thomas D. Hawker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1630) for the relief of James Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1631) for the relief of Lewis Beckman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1632) for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator of James A. Moss, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1633) for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1634) for the relief of James V. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1635) for the relief of Daniel K. Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1636) for the relief of George Koonce, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1637) for the relief of A. B. Rohrbough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1638) for the relief of Dennis A. Litzinger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1639) for the relief of Jacob Shank—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1640) for the relief of Harmon Snyder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1641) for the relief of John W. Smith, of West Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1642) for the relief of Catharine L. Chaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1643) for the relief of the estate of John Hut-ton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1644) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Ott, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1645) for the relief of John Viands, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1646) for the relief of William Norris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1647) for the relief of John A. Stuart, alias John Vanderpool, first-class boy in United States Navy, on sloop of war *Saratoga*, war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1648) for the relief of the county court of Randolph County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1649) for the relief of Mary E. Buckey, of Randolph County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1650) for the relief of Randolph Custer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1651) for the relief of Mrs. Anna E. Heiskell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1652) for the relief of Stephen R. Stafford, captain, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1653) for the relief of Justus M. Curtis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1654) for the relief of George W. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1655) for the relief of the estate of Jeremiah Kibler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1656) for the relief of John C. Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1657) for the relief of Thomas B. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1658) for the relief of George F. Anderson, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1659) for the relief of Henry Gettle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1660) for the relief of Mary E. Stalcup, widow of Joshua Stalcup—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1661) for the relief of Mary C. Hoffman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1662) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Mickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1663) granting a pension to Deborah J. Fogle, of Terra Alta, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1664) granting pension to Martin Hope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1665) granting a pension to Henrietta B. Lee, surviving child of Daniel Bedinger, a soldier in the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1666) granting a pension to Jane Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1667) granting an increase of pension to James L. T. Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1668) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Boseley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1669) granting arrears of pension to Jane Stonebreaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1670) granting a pension to George A. Liston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1671) granting a pension to Catharine Hey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1672) granting an increase of pension to David T. Sipe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1673) granting a pension to James Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1674) granting a pension to Francis M. Cain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1675) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1676) granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Pryor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1677) granting an increase of pension to Missouri B. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1678) granting a pension to Sarah J. Pugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1679) granting a pension to James W. Wentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1680) granting a pension to Arabella Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1681) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Lock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1682) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1683) granting a pension to George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1684) granting an increase of pension to William R. Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1685) granting a pension to Edgar Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1686) for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1687) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1688) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Webster, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1689) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1690) for the relief of Wilkey Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Harpers Ferry, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1691) for the relief of the county court of Upshur County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1692) for the relief of Richard W. Heafer, Company K, First Regiment Virginia Infantry, war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1693) for the relief of the trustees of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1694) for the relief of the estate of William Smallwood, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1695) for relief of John Edwards, alias John D. Edwards, late Company A, Cole's Battalion Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, for removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1696) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased, late of Berkeley County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1697) for the relief of the trustees of Trinity Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1698) for the relief of volunteer officers and enlisted men in the war with Spain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1699) to remove the charge of absence without leave from the military record of John Frederick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1700) to relieve Ludwig Rupprecht of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1701) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1702) to relieve Eli Shuman from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1703) to remove charge of desertion from John Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1704) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of James W. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1705) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Charles Thompson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1706) to correct the naval record of George W. Sherrard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1707) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James M. Westfall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1708) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 1709) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Welsh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1710) for the relief of Martha E. Berger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1711) for the relief of the estate of M. J. Grealish, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1712) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis Reilly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1713) granting an increase of pension to George W. Reisinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1715) for the relief of William L. Jones, of Pittsburg, Pa., and others—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1716) for the relief of Warren Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1717) for the relief of J. D. Golden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1718) granting a pension to David S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1719) for the relief of S. N. Young and wife—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1720) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1721) for the relief of the heirs of certain seamen lost in the foundering of light vessel No. 37—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1722) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Corless—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1723) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah B. Leet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1724) for the relief of David A. McKnight—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1725) for the relief of Calvin Nelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1726) granting an increase of pension to George W. Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1727) granting a pension to A. C. Litchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1728) granting a pension to Mary A. Colhoun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1729) granting a pension to Carrie A. Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1730) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1731) granting a pension to Mrs. Emma J. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1732) granting an increase of pension to Edwin S. Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 1733) to grant a pension to Anna Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1734) to grant a pension to Mary A. Whitmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1735) granting a pension to Laurenz Hegel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1736) to grant a pension to Maurice Moriarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1737) to grant a pension to Cora I. Cromwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1738) to grant an honorable discharge to Joseph Scharbonaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1739) to grant an honorable discharge to Claus Maxfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1740) for the relief of John M. Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1741) to grant an honorable discharge to F. C. Kruschke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1742) to remove the charge of desertion against Patrick Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1743) to grant an honorable discharge to Seneca K. Bentley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: A bill (H. R. 1744) to pension Garrett H. Wilber—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1745) granting a pension to Margaret Newcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1746) for the relief of Mary E. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1747) for the relief of Nancy Jane Stevens—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1748) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen V. McCleery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1749) for the relief of Ira K. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1750) for the relief of Shadrack S. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1751) for the relief of Cordelia Sessions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1752) for the relief of Michael Garst—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1753) to pension Mrs. Ann Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1754) for the relief of Mrs. Helen M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1755) for the relief of Catherine E. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1756) to increase the pension of Oscar W. Lowery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1757) for the relief of the heirs of Edwin D. Breed—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 1758) for the relief of Joseph Fitzpatrick, of Glenville, Gilmer County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1759) for the relief of the heirs of Moses Cunningham, deceased, of Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1760) for the relief of Benjamin F. Harrison, of Company H, Forty-Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1761) for the relief of Alexander Lucas, of Viola, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1762) to increase the pension of Amelia Hutchinson, widow of W. J. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1763) to pension Ella F. Sydnor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1764) for the relief of John W. Kennedy, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1765) granting a pension to Ralph Whitehead, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1766) for the relief of H. H. John, of Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1767) authorizing additional compensation to the assistant commissioners to the industrial exhibition at Melbourne, Australia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1768) granting an increase of pension to George J. Stealy, of Clarksburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1769) granting an increase of pension to I. H. Duval, of Wellsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1770) for the relief of Henry Snider, of Moundsville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1771) for the relief of the widow and heirs of William J. Cunningham, deceased, of Vancamp, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1772) for the relief of Robert R. Furbey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1773) granting relief to the heirs of the late J. M. Doddridge, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1774) for the relief of the executor of William Dillon, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1775) for the relief of Oakley Randall, of Farnum, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1776) for the relief of Jehu Gum, of Churchville, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1777) granting an increase of pension to William L. Alley, of Lynncamp, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1778) granting a pension to Charles W. W. Haney, of Pinegrove, Wetzel County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1779) for the relief of George W. Sullivan, of Centerpoint, Doddridge County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1780) for the relief of Robert Longwell, of Earnshaw, Wetzel County, W. Va., late private of Company C, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1781) granting a pension to Mary E. Radcliffe, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1782) for the relief of D. B. Clark, of Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1783) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Batten, late private, Company B, Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1784) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Herrman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1785) for the relief of Nathaniel Bush, of Weston, Lewis County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1786) for the relief of Maramon A. Martin, late private of Company A, Sixth Regiment of West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1787) for the relief of George W. Frush, late of Company B, Third West Virginia Infantry, and later of Company B, Sixth West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1788) granting a pension to Nicholas C. Wilson, of Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1789) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Smith, deceased, of Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1790) for the relief of John P. Fox, of Adams-ton, Harrison County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1791) to pension Isaac D. Winters, of Sandhill, Marshall County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1792) to grant a pension to Andrew McMor-row, of Morley, Braxton County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1793) granting a pension to Rachel E. Newell, of Chapel, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1794) granting a pension to Abner Robinson, of Sardis, Harrison County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1795) granting a pension to F. M. Davidson, late private, Company G, Third West Virginia Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1796) to grant a pension to Andrew Carr, of Tanner, Gilmer County, W. Va.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: A bill (H. R. 1797) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 1798) to refer the claim of Frank C. Darling, for Indian war depredations, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1799) for the relief of Martha Bottineau, widow of Pierre Bottineau, late scout and guide to various military officers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1800) granting a pension to Hulda L. Maynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1801) granting a pension to Elijah Biddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1802) to refer the claim of the heirs of Matthew Wright, for Indian war depredations, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1803) granting a pension to Julia E. G. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1804) for the relief of Charles Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLEMING: A bill (H. R. 1805) for the relief of the estate of Edward Gallaher, deceased, late of Richmond County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOX: A bill (H. R. 1806) for the relief of W. W. Riley—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of New York: A bill (H. R. 1807) granting an honorable discharge to John B. Tredenick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 1808) for the relief of William P. Barry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1809) for the relief of Wallace S. Winter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREER: A bill (H. R. 1810) to restore the name of Adam J. Brannan to the pension roll, and to allow him a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1811) to pension William Hurd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1812) recognizing Company A of the Eleventh West Virginia Militia as United States soldiers, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1813) recognizing Company B of the Eleventh West Virginia Militia as United States soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1814) for the relief of Crispin M. Stone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1815) for the relief of William H. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1816) for the relief of William Lloyd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1817) for the relief of Preston H. Turly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1818) for the relief of Allen Greenleaf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1819) for the relief of Capt. C. Fuller's company of West Virginia Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1820) for the relief of Joseph E. Insko—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1821) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1822) for the relief of Adolphus P. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1823) for the relief of J. A. Newbrough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1824) granting a pension to Charles H. Dollman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1825) to pension John Greer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1826) for the relief of Mrs. Druzilla Stump—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1827) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Guyandotte, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1828) for the relief of Mrs. Catharine Childers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1829) for the relief of John O. McGrew—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1830) for the relief of Rudolph Staats—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1831) for the relief of Capt. Sidney F. Shaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1832) granting relief to West Virginia State troops—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1833) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Guyandotte, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1834) for the relief of Amos Dyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1835) for the relief of James M. Clouston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1836) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Point Pleasant, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1837) for the relief of Andrew J. Riggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1838) for the relief of James M. Stephenson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1839) to pension William M. Cheuvront—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1840) to pension Willoughby M. Park for services rendered and disabilities contracted in the late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1841) for the relief of Thomas Matheny—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1842) to pension Allan C. Vickars—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1843) for the relief of F. F. Morris—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 1844) granting a pension to William Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1845) granting pensions to William Allen and Isaac Garman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1846) granting a pension to Andrew L. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1847) granting a pension to Mary A. Bird, of Fox, Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1848) to pension John S. Boling, of Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1849) for the relief of Mrs. Isabella R. Boyd, of Knox County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1850) for the relief of the personal representatives of Horace L. Bradley, deceased, of Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1851) for the relief of Eli H. Bright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1852) for the relief of Ellkenney Broglin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1853) for the relief of John T. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Joseph A. Brown, of Anderson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1855) for relief of John C. Buckner, of Union County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1856) for the relief of James H. Bunn, of Oliver Springs, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1857) to grant a pension to William B. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1858) for the relief of William B. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1859) for the relief of Campbell County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1860) for the relief of the trustees of Carson-Newman College, at Mossy Creek, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1861) to pension Giles M. Caton, of Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1862) for the relief of William Cecil, of Scott County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1863) to grant a pension to William Cecil, of Scott County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1864) granting a pension to Mary Chambers, of Scott County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1865) to grant a pension to Rebecca L. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1866) for the relief of William C. Chandler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1867) for the relief of the personal representatives of Mitchell J. Childress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1868) for the relief of Dr. Thomas J. Coward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1869) for the relief of H. T. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1870) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1871) for the relief of E. B. Crozier, executrix of the last will of Dr. C. W. Crozier, of Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1872) for the relief of P. C. Culvahouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1873) to grant a pension to Mary E. Daugherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1874) granting a pension to William P. Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1875) for the relief of R. A. Driskill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1876) for the relief of Isaac A. Duncan, of Jefferson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1877) for the relief of James R. Edwards, of Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1878) to correct the military record of John Ervin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1879) to increase the pension of John W. Fielden, of Newmarket, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1880) for the relief of Jacob S. Fritts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1881) granting a pension to William M. Fritts, of Wartburg, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1882) granting a pension to Isaac Garman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1883) for the relief of William M. Goforth, of Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1884) for the relief of Jason R. Gossett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1885) to pension Harvey Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1886) to grant a pension to Martha M. Helton, of Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1887) for the relief of Jacob Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1888) for the relief of James W. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1889) for the relief of the trustees of Holston Seminary, at Newmarket, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1890) to increase the pension of John Houk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1891) to pension Eli Huffstetler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1892) to grant a pension to Dicey Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1893) for the relief of Henry B. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1894) to pension John Alexander Kelly, of Knox County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1895) to grant a pension to Hugh Kline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1896) to increase the pension of Jordan A. Lively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1897) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Loudon, Loudon County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1898) for the relief of Michael Low—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1899) for the relief of S. M. McGuire, of Whitepine, Jefferson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1900) to increase the pension of Michael Low—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1901) for the relief of Samuel McKamey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1902) for the relief of Calvin Mallacote—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1903) granting a pension to Samuel McKamey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1904) for the relief of John B. Malone, of Union County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1905) to correct the military record of William B. Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1906) for the relief of Sarah E. Massey, of Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1907) to grant a pension to Robert A. Mee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1908) for the relief of Herman J. Miller, of Union County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1909) to restore the pension of Robert W. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1910) to pension the National Guards of East Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1911) for the relief of Robert E. Newman, late a second lieutenant in the Ninth Tennessee Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1912) for the relief of James A. Ogg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1913) for the relief of Wesley C. Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1914) to pension Sophia Ownby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1915) for the relief of Kate K. Parsons, of Mayo, Knox County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1916) granting a pension to Lewis Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1917) to pension John W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1918) to grant a pension to Milton Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1919) for the relief of George W. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1920) to pension Nancy A. Robbs, of Roane County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, (H. R. 1921) to correct the military record of John W. Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1922) for the relief of David Hampton Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1923) for the relief of Miller E. Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1924) to pension A. D. Rutherford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1925) to restore the pension of David M. Sartain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1926) for the relief of Philip Schlosshan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1927) to restore the name of Pleasant Sharp to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1928) granting a pension to William H. Shillings, of Roane County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1929) for the relief of Milton Shootman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1930) to pension Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1931) for the relief of William Stephenson Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1932) to do justice to the survivors of the shipwreck of the *Sultana*—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1933) for the relief of George W. Swanay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1934) for the relief of Alexander L. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1935) to correct the military record of George A. Tillett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1936) to grant a pension to George A. Tillett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1937) for the relief of George Tucker, of Jefferson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1938) to grant a pension to George Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1939) to pension Jane Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 1940) for the relief of Robert A. Turner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1941) for the relief of Thomas J. Wear, of Sevier County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GAMBLE: A bill (H. R. 1942) for the relief of Henry Grebe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1943) granting an increase of pension to Simon Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1944) granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Walton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 1945) for the relief of Dr. W. S. Hosack—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1946) granting a pension to Jane F. Chalmers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 1947) for the relief of the heirs of Erskine S. Allin and the United States Regulation Firearms Company, respectively—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1948) granting a pension to Edmund C. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1949) authorizing the payment of the amount due Stella J. Coolbroth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1950) granting increase of pension to Henry Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1951) granting arrearages of pay to Edmund C. Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1952) to reate the pension allowed to J. H. Braynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 1953) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Calvin C. Stebbins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1954) for the relief of Alexander Wilkie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1955) to increase the pension of James Evans, of Northfield, Vt., late a member of Company E, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, and of Company D, Fifth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1956) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Alexander Sleight, of West Haven, Vt.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1957) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Norris W. Silver, alias Charles W. Nichols—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1958) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1959) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Saulpaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1960) granting a pension to Nelson Morse, of Coventry, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1961) for relief of Benjamin Burrows—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1962) for the relief of the heirs of Daniel Reed, deceased—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1963) granting an increase of pension to Dana Cook, of Barton, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1964) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Page, of Newport Center, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1965) granting a pension to John Lonergan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1966) granting a pension to Harriett E. Pope, of West Brookfield, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1967) granting a pension to Lydia Maria Davis, of Proctorsville, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1968) to grant a pension to Valencourt C. Johnston, of West Berlin, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1969) to grant a pension to Elizabeth Barnum, of Johnson, Vt.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1970) for relief of Julius A. Morrill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1971) for the relief of Charles F. Sanborn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1972) to correct the military record of Henry L. Franklin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1973) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas W. O'Brien—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1974) granting a pension to Hannah M. Cheney, of Springfield, Vt.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1975) granting a pension to Lucinda Andrews, of Essex, Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1976) granting a pension to Caroline H. Hatch, of Worcester, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1977) granting a pension to Frank W. Gold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1978) to pension Harriet Woodbury, of Windsor, Vt.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1979) to pension Sophronia Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1980) granting a pension to Fanny E. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1981) granting a pension to Harriet M. Scott, an army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1982) granting a pension to Emeline Hancock—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1983) granting a pension to Maria Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1984) granting relief to H. R. Sturtevant, postmaster at Hartland, Vt.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1985) for the relief of Henry C. La Point, late a first lieutenant in the Second United States Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1986) for the relief of L. A. Noyes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1987) for the relief of Robert J. Humphrey—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 1988) for the relief of Daniel Kuhn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1989) for the relief of Marie Wiersang—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1990) for the relief of Julia A. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1991) for the relief of Robert McFarland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1992) for the relief of Mathias Pederson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 1993) granting an increase of pension to James C. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1994) to correct the military record of John McCarthy, late of Company B, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1995) granting an increase of pension to Frederick O. Lathrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1996) granting compensation to Joseph Dawson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1997) to correct the military record of Richard Clifford, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1998) granting an increase of pension to William E. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1999) granting an increase of pension to John E. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 2000) for the relief of Thomas Paul—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2001) for the relief of Thomas H. Burns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: A bill (H. R. 2002) granting an increase of pension to Wallace G. Bone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (by request): A bill (H. R. 2003) for the relief of Mattie R. Fredeking, of West Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 2004) to increase the pension of Robert Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2005) granting a pension to Catharine Coughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 2006) to grant honorable discharge to William A. Treadwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2007) to grant a pension to John Egner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 2008) granting a pension to Emma C. Nudd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2009) granting a pension to Emma A. Andrews, widow of Daniel W. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2010) to increase the pension of Michael Lahey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2011) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Daniel Walsh—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2012) granting a pension to Pena Adler, daughter of Christian G. Adler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2013) for the relief of Ellen S. Witter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2014) granting a pension to Rhoda Chick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2015) to relieve Calvin Mears of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2016) granting a pension to Michael Griffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2017) granting a pension to Lydia G. Cate—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2018) granting a pension to Maria L. Philbrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2019) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Lawrence Kennedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2020) granting a pension to Clarissa Carruth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2021) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the record of Henry C. Bliss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 2022) to amend the military record of Moses Gokey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2023) to amend the military record of C. F. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2024) to amend the military record of Edwin F. Vinton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2025) to amend the military record of Alexander Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 2026) granting a pension to James R. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2027) for the relief of the trustees of St. Philip's Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2028) for the relief of Michael Kries—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2029) for the relief of Elsas, May & Co., of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2030) for the relief of Samuel I. Gustin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2031) for the relief of the estate of Frank H. Nichols—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2032) for the relief of James Condon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2033) for the relief of Mira M. Harbin, administratrix of Nathaniel P. Harbin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2034) for the relief of Miss Honora Ryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2035) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2036) for the relief of Mark Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2037) for the relief of the estate of Leander C. McLellan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2038) for the relief of the legal representatives of Needham Bullard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2039) for the relief of Edman Green, of Jonesboro, Clayton County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2040) for the relief of Ambrose Chewing—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2041) for the relief of George T. Reeves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2042) for the relief of Charles L. Bradwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2043) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Youngblood, of Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2044) for the relief of John J. Hart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2045) for the relief of Benjamin F. Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2046) for the relief of William Ellis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2047) granting a pension to William Barrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2048) granting a pension to George D. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2049) for the relief of W. J. Fletcher, of Georgia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2050) for the relief of Stafford, Seymour & Co., for Indian depredations—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2051) for the relief of Mrs. M. A. Cook, widow of James S. Cook, a soldier in the Indian wars of 1826 and 1827—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2052) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Overby Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 2053) for relief of Anna M. Orne, administratrix of Henry A. Orne, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 2054) granting a pension to Lydia F. Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2055) for the relief of the heirs of certain seamen lost in the foundering of light vessel No. 37—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2056) for the relief of Isaac N. Forrester—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2057) for the relief of the legal representatives of James R. Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2058) for the relief of Joseph Curriden—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LANE: A bill (H. R. 2059) granting a pension to John Ashworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 2060) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Timothy Reed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2061) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Sanford K. Knox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2062) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Fred A. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2063) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2064) granting an increase of pension to James Cushing Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2065) granting arrears of pension to H. Morris Husband—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2066) granting increase of pension to Charles W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2067) granting a pension to Penny T. Stephens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2068) for the relief of Hudson Maxim and W. H. Graham, in connection with various inventions—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2069) to reimburse Charles W. Turner, late postmaster at Middleboro, Mass., for money expended by him for the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2070) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Charles E. Churchill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2071) granting a pension to Louisa Stafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2072) granting an increase of pension to Orange S. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2073) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Lovejoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2074) granting a pension to James E. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2075) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2076) granting an increase of pension to Horace N. Brackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2077) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2078) for the relief of Charles Speare—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 2079) for the promotion and retirement of P. A. Surg. John F. Bransford, of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2080) for the relief of the estate of Dennis O'Dea, late of Richmond, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2082) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen H. Smith, of King William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2083) for the relief of William W. Mantlo, of New Kent County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2084) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Ayers, of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2085) for the relief of Jane Womack—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2086) for the relief of Charles S. Mills—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2087) granting a pension to Fannie W. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2088) for the relief of Isaac Davenport and others, citizens of Virginia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2089) for the relief of Richmond College, located at Richmond, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2090) for the relief of Mrs. C. N. Graves—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 2091) for the relief of Larrabee & Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 2092) granting an increase of pension to Madison McCollister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2093) granting an increase of pension to Jacob McAfee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2094) granting an increase of pension to Barney Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2095) granting an increase of pension to John Olinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2096) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 2097) removing the charge of desertion against Martin Conway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 2098) for the relief of Hattie A. Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUDD (by request): A bill (H. R. 2099) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to Albert V. Conway, substituted trustee, for certain registered United States bonds redeemed or assigned by the Government upon forged assignments—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 2100) for the relief of Simeon Austin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 2101) to compensate the Baptist Church at Helena, Ark., for destruction of its building during the late war by the Federal Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2102) for the relief of the heirs of Mark W. Izard, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2103) for the relief of John J. Govan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2104) to place the name of Little Berry Sullivan on the pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2105) for the relief of Dr. J. H. Seegraves, surgeon, United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2106) for the relief of Mrs. S. C. Davis and Duren Lurry—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2107) for the relief of Thomas Y. Huddleston—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2108) for the relief of Henry P. Grant, of Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2109) for the relief of the Old School Presbyterian Church, of Helena, Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2110) for the relief of Clarrissa E. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2111) for the relief of Thomas J. Harris and others, heirs of Manning Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2112) for the relief of Richard Gable—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 2113) to complete the military record of Daniel Cook, deceased, and for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2114) for the relief of William A. Goodwin, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2115) granting a pension to Thomas L. Cate, of Cleveland, Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2116) for relief of John V. Brown, of Washington County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2117) for relief of James F. Campbell, of Charleston, Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2118) for the relief of Timothy S. Hixon, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2119) for relief of William M. White, of James County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2120) for the relief of Howard Bonner, late of Company K, First Regiment United States Colored Troops—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2121) for the relief of C. W. Biese—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2122) for the relief of John Long, of Joshua, McMinn County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2123) for the relief of Thomas Caldwell, of Bradley County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2124) for the relief of Cumberland Female College, of McMinnville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2125) for relief of Thomas Robert Harris, of Marion County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2126) for relief of William H. Capehart, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2127) for relief of Sampson D. Bridgeman, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2128) for relief of Mary Ann Smith, of Sequatchie College, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2129) for the relief of Rachael C. Stiefvater, of Chattanooga, Tenn., to reimburse for the use and destruction of property by United States Army in 1864—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2130) appropriating \$248 and interest from May 10, 1864, to pay William D. Humbert as scout, guide, and so forth—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2131) granting a pension of \$12 per month to Matilda Witt, widow of J. Burgess Witt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2132) for the relief of David Bandy, late a private in Company L, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2133) for the relief of Hugh J. Brady—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2134) for the relief of P. R. Albert and I. Noa, of Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2135) for the relief of John Redden, late of Company D, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2136) for the relief of A. J. Shell, of Avondale, Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2137) for relief of Jesse C. Allen, of Polk County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2138) to remove the charge of desertion against McDonald Bryan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2139) for relief of William Miller, of Walker County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2140) for relief of John Weeks, of Big Springs, Meigs County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2141) for the relief of Julia W. Outland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2142) for the relief of Samuel McJunkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2143) for the relief of Thomas Hardin, late of Company F, Fifth Tennessee Volunteers, Mexican war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2144) for relief of Jacob Cross, of Benton, Polk County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2145) to muster in and muster out Milroy Home Guards, United States troops, citizens of Warren and Grundy counties, Tenn., in the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2146) to complete the military record of Theo W. Gambee and to pay him for military services performed—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2147) for the relief of Charles W. Wiseman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2148) for the relief of James Nipper, of Cleveland, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2149) for relief of James A. Lance, of Warren County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2150) for relief of William R. Rogers, of James County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2151) for the relief of R. H. Sively, late first lieutenant Company G, Fifth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2152) for the relief of Lydia A. Newby, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MINOR: A bill (H. R. 2154) granting an honorable discharge to John P. Chesley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 2155) for the relief of Alexander Sutherland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 2156) for the relief of Oliver M. Blair, administrator of Thomas P. Blair, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NAPHEN: A bill (H. R. 2157) to remove the charge of desertion from Thomas J. Foley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2158) for the relief of Charles Erskine—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2159) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Michael Sweeny—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2160) to remove the charge of desertion from Charles Ambler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 2161) granting a pension to Andrew H. Vorderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2162) granting a pension to Frances J. Manley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2163) granting a pension to Mary L. Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2164) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2165) granting a pension to Barbara A. Bauman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2166) to provide for the better protection of railroad employees and others—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2167) granting a pension to Sarah A. Murchant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2168) granting a pension to Morgan Anway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2169) granting a pension to Nelson B. Lutes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2170) granting a pension to Angeline Eye-stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2171) granting a pension to Frances Delaplaine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2172) for the relief of Thomas J. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2173) for the relief of Charles R. Van Houten—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2174) for the relief of Anderson H. Ash—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2175) for the relief of Harry S. Kellogg, administrator of the estate of Lyman M. Kellogg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2176) for the relief of Henry Alstaetter and others, members of Company K, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2177) for the relief of the heirs at law and legal representatives of Asahel Bliss—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2178) granting a pension to James Beistle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2179) granting a pension to Robert Stoner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2180) granting an honorable discharge to Jeremiah Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2181) granting an honorable discharge to Peter Lauterbur—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2182) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles Dawley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2183) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edward Devene—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2184) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Pifher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2185) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Benjamin F. Womer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2186) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles W. Creager—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2187) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles F. Dietsch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2188) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles G. Aldrich—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2189) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William H. Stoke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2190) to remove the charge of absent without leave, in desertion, from the record of Erwin M. Bergstresser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2191) granting an honorable discharge to John Walsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2192) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Cole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2193) to correct and amend the military record of Harrison Wagner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2194) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John J. Boston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2195) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Burrows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2196) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Gardener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2197) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Valentine Zellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2198) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Aaron Baughman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 2199) appropriating money to pay the claim of the Western Paving and Supply Company for paving streets adjacent to the post-office and court-house of the United States at Indianapolis, Ind.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2200) for the relief of Thomas F. Ryan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2202) for the relief of William Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2203) to increase the pension of John M. Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2204) for the relief of William O. Eagle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2205) providing procedure in certain pension cases—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: A bill (H. R. 2207) for the relief of J. L. Combs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2208) for the relief of John McKeon, of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2209) for the relief of the estate of Catharine

Crittenden, deceased, late of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2210) for the relief of the trustees of Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2211) for the relief of the estate of James T. Ball, deceased, late of Alexandria County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2212) for the relief of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2213) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy B. La grande—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2214) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2215) for the relief of Basil W. Shoemaker, of Loudoun County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2216) for the relief of Mrs. T. V. Grasty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2217) for the relief of the Accotink Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2218) for the relief of the heirs of Tilghman Weaver, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2219) for the relief of Joseph C. Boxley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2220) for the relief of John H. Hammill, Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2221) for the relief of the trustees of Black Lick Church, in Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2222) for the relief of the trustees of Hartwood Presbyterian Church, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2223) for the relief of Catharine Makely—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2224) for the relief of Fairfax Lodge, No. 43, of Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2225) for the relief of the estate of Francis and Thomas Coffey, deceased, late of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2226) to refer the claim of the heirs of Mrs. Sarah E. Smith, deceased, late of Stafford County, Va., to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2227) for the relief of James L. Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2228) for relief of Sarah A. Skinner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2229) for the relief of the trustees of Grove Presbyterian Church, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2230) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Agnes B. Jeter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2231) for the relief of the trustees of Berea Baptist Church, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2232) for the relief of Louis Weber—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2233) for the relief of the estate of William Smallwood, of Loudoun County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Craig, deceased, late of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2235) for the relief of the trustees of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2236) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2237) for relief of Sewell B. Corbett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2238) for the relief of the Culpeper Baptist Church, at Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2239) for the relief of James Q. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2240) for the relief of the trustees of the First Baptist Church, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2241) for the relief of Thomas Lee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2242) to correct the military record of William W. Giles, of Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2243) for the relief of Edgar E. Matthew—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2244) for the relief of the vestry of the Episcopal Church of Remington, Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.



Also, a bill (H. R. 2245) for the relief of Mrs. Elvira Moore, executrix of J. L. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2246) for the relief of Paris Simms and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2247) to increase the pension of Mary Tate—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2248) for the relief of the heirs of James Broadus, of the Second Regiment of the Virginia Continental Line, in the war of the Revolution—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2249) to increase the pension of John J. Beauford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2250) for the relief of Malvina Maxwell, administratrix of John Churchman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2251) for the relief of John W. Beekley and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2252) for the relief of Charles H. Stunkle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2253) for the relief of Sarah Summerson and Nancy J. Curley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2254) for the relief of Thomas Antisell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2255) for the relief of the personal representative of William R. Soutter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2256) for the relief of Granville J. Kelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2257) for the relief of Virginia E. Ficklin and James W. Ficklin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2258) for relief of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2259) to correct the military record of William F. Baldridge, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2260) for the relief of Newton Woodyard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2261) for the relief of James F. Arrington, of Staffords Store, Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2262) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William N. Hough, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2263) to increase the pension of William Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2264) for the relief of estate of Amos Jones, deceased, late of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2265) for the relief of Seth R. Cooper, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2266) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Tinder, deceased, late of Orange County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2267) for the relief of Mrs. Marian W. Pollard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2268) for relief of Miss L. E. Bowen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2269) for the relief of Rachel Dyer, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2270) for the relief of the vestry of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Culpeper, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2271) for the relief of the estate of J. R. Perry, deceased, late of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2272) for the relief of Mrs. Fanny I. Grymes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2273) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Poland, late of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2274) for the relief of Anna S. Froebel and Elizabeth D. Froebel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2275) for the relief of the estate of Emanuel Wenner, deceased, late of Loudoun County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2276) for the relief of the trustees of New Salem Baptist Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2277) for the relief of the heirs of Martin Matthew, deceased, late of Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2278) of Thomas and Savilla Denton Sherman for reference to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2279) for the relief of Septimus Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2280) for the relief of John W. Fairfax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2281) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church at Warrenton, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2282) for the relief of the vestry of Aquia Protestant Episcopal Church, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2283) granting a pension to Hannah Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2284) for the relief of the estate of Catharine Crittenden, deceased, late of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2285) for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased, late of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2286) for the relief of Martin Maddux—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2287) for relief of Paris Simms and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2288) for the relief of the trustees Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2289) for the relief of the trustees of the Grove Baptist Church, in Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2290) for the relief of trustees of Mount Holly Baptist Church, of Fauquier County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2291) for the relief of the estate of Jane Taylor, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2292) to compensate Arthur M. Chichester and W. B. Chichester, heirs of Mary Chichester, for her house burned by Federal troops in 1862—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2293) for the relief of George S. Ayre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2294) for the relief of J. V. Davis, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2295) for the relief of the trustees of Fletcher Chapel, in King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2297) for the relief of William Knight, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2298) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Tate—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2299) for the relief of George O. Dixon and Ella Thomas Dixon, Arthur Dixon and Fannie Dixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2300) for the relief of the heirs of Silas Burke, deceased, late of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2301) for the relief of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Arlington Heights, known as Hunter's Chapel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2302) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Cawood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2303) to increase the pension of Mrs. L. M. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2304) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2305) for the relief of Silas Grayson, late of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2306) for the relief of the estate of John Poland, deceased, late of Prince William County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2307) for the relief of Mrs. Lavinia M. Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2308) for the relief of Melvina Maxwell, administratrix of John Churchman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2309) for the relief of John H. Redman, a citizen of King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2310) for the relief of the personal representative of Powhatan Perkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2311) for the relief of Isaac L. McInturf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2312) for the relief of Mrs. Willie Belger Morse—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2313) to pension David McGee, of Louisa County, Va., alias David Woolfolk, late of Company I, Seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, claim No. 1130952—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2314) for the relief of Amelia A. H. Richards, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2315) for the relief of Mrs. Kate C. Rose, of King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2316) for the relief of Mrs. R. C. Jones, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2317) for the relief of Charles H. Janney, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph H. Maddox, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2318) for the relief of Stonewall Cockrill, of Fairfax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2319) for the relief of legal representatives of James B. McNair, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2320) for the relief of Andrews Chapel, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Horatio H. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SALMON: A bill (H. R. 2322) for the relief of Joshua Bishop—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 2323) for the relief of Cynthia Davis, dependent mother of Edger Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2324) removing the charge of desertion from the record of James Larkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2325) for the relief of John H. Fralick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2327) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry C. Tracy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2328) to remove charge of desertion standing against Ramsom Brodock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2329) for the relief of Austin A. Yates—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIBLEY: A bill (H. R. 2330) for the recognition of the military services of the officers and enlisted men of certain Pennsylvania military organizations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 2331) to increase the pension of Festus Dickinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2332) for the relief of J. V. Worley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2333) for the benefit of H. C. Ruth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2334) to remove the charge of desertion against Elias C. Phillips—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2335) for the relief of James Kirby, late of Company B, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2336) for the relief of B. F. Walpole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2337) for the relief of Cullen C. Argo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2338) to remove charge of desertion against John Riggs, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2339) to pension Robert M. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2340) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2341) to muster William H. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2342) for the relief of James M. Brandon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2343) for the relief of E. A. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2344) for the relief of Charles M. Kennerly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2345) for the relief of Zylpha Watson, widow of James M. Hays, late a private in Company C, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2346) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Quinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2347) for the relief of J. M. Elston, of Madison County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2348) for the relief of the estate of John Richards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2349) for the relief of Benjamin F. Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2350) to pension James M. Adair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2351) for relief of John Wade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2352) to muster in certain members of Col. Frank W. Harrison's regiment of West Tennessee recruits and to grant them an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2353) for the relief of Thomas Cary—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2354) for the relief of M. Robison, administrator of T. E. Robison, deceased, late of Henderson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2355) to amend the military record of John H. Skinner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2356) for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 2357) for the relief of A. T. Hensley, survivor of Fulton & Hensley, doing business under the name of Lavaca Wharf Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2358) for the relief of D. W. Hatch, of San Antonio, Tex.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 2359) granting a pension to John Logsdon, of Kentucky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2360) granting a pension to Rufus Helms, of Kentucky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: A bill (H. R. 2361) granting a pension to Matthew Bier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPALDING: A bill (H. R. 2362) granting a pension to B. H. Brasted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2363) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: A bill (H. R. 2364) for the relief of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2365) granting a pension to Mrs. Clifford Neff Fyffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2366) granting an increase of pension to Dexter B. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2367) for the relief of Agnes W. Hills and Sarah J. Hills—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2368) for the relief of George P. Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2369) to provide for promoting Capt. John C. White, late of the First United States Artillery, now on the retired list, to the rank of major in the same—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2370) granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline Vincent—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2371) for the relief of Carl B. Peterson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2372) granting a pension to David Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2373) for the relief of Horace P. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2374) granting a pension to Mary Richard Gore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2375) for the relief of Richard Flaherty—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2376) for the relief of James A. Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2377) granting a pension to Mathilda Swenson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2378) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Svenson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2379) for the relief of Winslow Warren—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 2380) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Lewis, of Stockham, county of Hamilton, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 2381) for the relief of Edgar Carson, private and sergeant, Company E, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2382) granting a pension to Eli Overhultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2383) for the relief of the Miami Indians of Indiana—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 2384) for the restoration to the Navy of Frederick Swanstrom—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2385) for the relief of William N. Carey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 2386) for the relief of Alphonso M. Potvin, late of Colon, Republic of Colombia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2387) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Chick and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2388) granting a pension to Ellen M. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2389) granting an increase of pension to Edward Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2390) granting a pension to Helen B. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2391) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2392) granting a pension to Daniel Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.



Also, a bill (H. R. 2393) granting a pension to Samuel A. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2394) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Mathew McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2396) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Pike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2397) granting a pension to Eliza S. Redfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2398) granting a pension to Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2399) granting an increase of pension to Edward McDuffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2400) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2401) granting an increase of pension to Maggie Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2402) granting an increase of pension to Norman C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2403) granting a pension to Charles W. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2404) granting a pension to Maria A. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2405) granting an increase of pension to James G. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2406) granting an increase of pension to David H. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2407) granting a pension to Samantha B. Van Brocklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2408) granting a pension to Emma L. Worthly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2409) granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 2410) to complete the record of John T. Nagle, late assistant surgeon of the One hundred and ninety-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2411) to grant John T. Nagle the privilege of applying for a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in action while serving as an acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army with troops in the field during the late civil war, under the orders of commanding officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2412) to reappoint S. A. Russel a captain in the Army, and to place him on the retired list, in addition to the number now authorized—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2413) for the relief of Frank Cox—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2414) for the relief of John A. Mason, collector of internal revenue, second district of New York, for value of stamps destroyed by fire—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 2415) for the relief of John Peterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2416) for the relief of Abram Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2417) granting a pension to Christena Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2418) for the relief of John H. Clifton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2419) to correct the military record of John Minahan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2420) for the relief of Josephus Merritt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2421) to correct the military record of Nathan Monroe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2422) for the relief of William Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2423) for the relief of Daniel F. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2424) for the relief of William S. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2425) to correct the military record of William M. McElvain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2426) for the relief of Henry B. Simons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2427) to correct the military record of James H. Foland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2428) to increase the pension of Anthony Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2429) for the relief of William B. Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2430) for the relief of Jacob L. Hanger, alias William T. Graham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2431) to correct the military record of C. W. Noell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2432) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TERRY: A bill (H. R. 2433) for the relief of the administrator of Mr. W. R. Wooten, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2434) for the relief of estate of Reese Pritchard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2435) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Powell E. Hogue, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2436) for the relief of James M. Wright, of Logan County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2437) to correct the muster rolls of Company K, Second Arkansas Cavalry, as concerns Isaac Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2438) granting a pension to William H. Ledford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2439) for the relief of Mrs. Sallie Brown, of Johnson County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2440) to correct the military record of William B. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2441) for relief of estate of Joshua Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2442) for the relief of the estate of John A. McDaniel, of Pulaski County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2443) to amend the military record of J. R. Utley, late private of Company D, Third Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2444) for the relief of the estate Elias N. Conway, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2445) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Warren Drake, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2446) granting a pension to William J. Bristow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2447) for relief of the estate of Charles Labell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THAYER: A bill (H. R. 2448) granting arrears of pension to William H. Cummings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2449) granting an increase of pension to Cutler D. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2450) granting a pension to William T. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2451) for the relief of Charlotte L. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TATE: A bill (H. R. 2452) for the relief of Alexander M. Mauldin, of Georgia—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2453) to increase the pension of Bedney F. McDonald, of Hall County, Ga.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2454) to pension John C. Chastain—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 2455) for the relief of W. C. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2456) for the relief of the heirs and assignees of Philip McLoskey and John Hagan—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: A bill (H. R. 2457) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Alfred Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2458) granting a pension to Charles F. Hamme—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2459) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Anderson Casedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2460) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Porcella—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2461) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of James A. McElroy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2462) for the relief of Theodore D. McCaddon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2463) to grant an honorable discharge to John A. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2464) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Nicholas Swingle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2465) to grant an honorable discharge to George W. Shank—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2466) for the relief of D. M. Sprague and William Tilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2467) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Christopher Parish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2468) granting an honorable discharge to John A. Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2469) for the relief of Guernsey County, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2470) granting a pension to Francis R. Bartholow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2471) for the relief of Columbus F. Hayward and the executor of Charlotte G. Hayward—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2472) to correct the military record of John H. Finfrock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2473) granting a pension to Mary J. Fouts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 2474) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2475) granting a pension to Hannah R. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 2476) granting a pension to Lucinda Heith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to George H. Pennington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2478) for the relief of Aaron M. Applegate—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2479) to reimburse the city of New Albany, Ind.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2480) granting a pension to William W. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2481) for the relief of John R. Watson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2482) granting a pension to George Washington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2483) to relieve Alice Utz, heir and legatee of Joshua Wiley, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction, and to remove the bar of statute of limitations—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2484) to restore the pension of Robert E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2485) granting a pension to Joseph Verney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2486) to correct the military record of William F. Songer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2487) granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2488) for the relief of James J. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2489) granting a pension to John Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2490) granting an increase of pension to Wiley R. Reeves—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2491) granting a pension to Mrs. Ellen Quinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2492) for the relief of William H. Pfrimmer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2493) to grant a pension to Philip H. Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2494) for the relief of Hugh J. Needham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2495) for the relief of the nonenlisted officers and members of the crews of the Mississippi Ram Fleet and Marine Brigade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2496) granting a pension to David Melton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2497) granting a pension to Franklin McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2498) granting a pension to John McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2499) to grant a pension to Nathan N. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2500) granting a pension to Louisa Marsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2501) granting a pension to William Mathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to James W. Manly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2503) to grant a pension to Philo Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2504) granting a pension to James H. Land—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2505) granting a pension to Mrs. Abby Kent—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2506) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kemper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2507) for the relief of the legal representatives of Hicks King, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2508) granting a pension to William R. Knibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2509) granting a pension to Hugh Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2510) granting a pension to Hardin Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2511) granting a pension to William Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2512) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hollis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2513) granting a pension to Catherine Hogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2514) granting a pension to John Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2515) granting a pension to Henry T. Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2516) granting an increase of pension to John Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2517) for the relief of George Heishman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2518) granting a pension to Elias W. Gresham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2519) granting a pension to Henry Graybrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2520) granting a pension to James Faulkenborough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2521) to grant a pension to Capt. Richard F. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2522) granting a pension to Wilson Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2523) to grant a pension to Henry W. Conrad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2524) granting a pension to James Condra—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2525) to correct the military record of James Colvin, late a first lieutenant in Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2526) granting a pension to Margaret Bomke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2527) granting an increase of pension to David Briggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2528) granting pension to Martha Brisco—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2529) granting a pension to Andrew P. Batson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2530) granting a pension to Henry Bott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2531) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Beeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) directing a suitable shaft to be placed at the grave of John Tyler—to the Committee on the Library.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, for the establishment of an American merchant marine to promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the clerks of the Railway Mail Service of the Second Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for the reclassification of the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BELL: Petition of Elbert County Cattle Growers' Association and other citizens of the State of Colorado, against the passage of the bill ceding arid lands to Colorado—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of the heirs of Fannie Allen, of Cross County, Ark., praying reference of her war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Robert G. Netherland, of Hawkins County, Tenn., praying reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany House bill for the erection of a statue to Samuel Hahneman—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association, in favor of the construction of a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, and oriental points, and other measures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., urging the promotion of the ocean carrying trade in vessels under the American flag—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of the survivors of the One hundred and sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, praying for the enactment of a service-pension law—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of Sylvanus Mallette and 10 citi-



zens of Bridgman, Mich., in favor of the passage of a pure-food bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of railway postal clerks asking for the reclassification of the Railway Mail Service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McCLEARY: Paper relating to a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Thomas Hardin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to muster and muster out home guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Jacob Cross—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Stonewall Cockrill—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Cynthia Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Mrs. H. B. Case and 25 others, of Rome, N. Y., relating to the sale and importation of cigarettes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Utica, N. Y., with reference to the tariff between the United States and the Dominion of Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Paper relating to a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of A. T. Hensley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the Society of Christian Endeavor of Grant County, Ind., in favor of international arbitration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Holiday & Richards, in behalf of the Scripps-McRae Press Association, for representation on the floor of the House and Senate for news-gathering purposes—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of citizens of St. Croix Valley, Minn., praying for an appropriation of \$35,000 for the improvement of the St. Croix River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, in regard to freedom of private property on the sea from capture in time of war—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1899.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney-General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

### JUDGMENTS BY COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by that court for the year ended November 29, 1899; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

### INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to the provision of section 8 of the act of March 3, 1891, a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United States and defendant Indian tribes not heretofore appropriated for; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

### THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, transmitting a report on the new building for the Government

Printing Office; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Printer, transmitting the annual report of the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the superintendent of the Library building and grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate and the exact condition of all public moneys received, paid out, and remaining in his possession from July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all the property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 4th day of December, 1899; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 4, 1899; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, transmitting a statement of all receipts from sale of condemned property in his possession; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### EXPENDITURES AT SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

### ARMOR FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy relative to the procurement of armor for naval vessels, inclosing certain data and information collated and arranged by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; which, on motion of Mr. HALE, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and, with the accompanying papers, ordered to be printed.

### SENATOR FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the depositions of R. W. Morrow and sundry other citizens of West Virginia, witnesses on behalf of John T. McGraw, against the title of Hon. NATHAN B. SCOTT to a seat in the United States Senate; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, praying that that Territory be admitted into the Union as a State; which was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

### TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

### Territory of Arizona, ss:

I, Charles H. Akers, secretary of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the house memorial No. 2 of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, praying for statehood, which was filed in this office the 11th day of March, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., as provided by law.